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THE
LATIN GOVERNESS;

A MANUAL OF INSTRUCTION

IN THE

Elements of Latin,

FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS OF LATIN GENERALLY,
BUT MORE ESPECIALLY OF

MOTHERS AND GOVERNESSES.

BY

JOHN W. FREESE, B.A.,



LONDON:

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P R E F A C E.

LADIES being often called upon to give boys their first lessons in Latin, and almost as often knowing little or nothing of the language but what they read in the Grammar they may happen to make use of, it is hoped that a book upon the plan of the following pages,—taking for granted that the Teacher has never opened anything in the shape of a Latin Grammar before, and showing, with a fulness not to be met with in any book of the kind that the Author is aware of, not only *what*, but *how*, to teach,—will be thought no needless or unwelcome addition to the many introductions to Latin already in existence. The wording of its illustrations being, for the guidance of all who may need it, nearly or altogether such as the Author would address to a pupil of his own, he ventures to believe that any one using it will be enabled to teach, not rudiments merely, but, what is of infinitely more importance, principles, and their application to the translation of sentences, as fully as may be wished; no previous knowledge of the language whatever being in any degree necessary for that purpose, but common powers of understanding

only, and an attentive reading beforehand of the portion intended to be submitted to the notice of the pupil. It will at once be seen, that the book is to be looked upon as meant for the hands of the Teacher rather than the Learner, and it is by the former that the Author is mainly concerned to be understood : how far his meaning may be made plain to the latter must rest with the Teacher.

But though the book is more particularly adapted to the wants of the inexperienced Teacher, the Author hopes that it is not exclusively so, and that the system upon which it aims at laying the groundwork of the youth's after studies, will be found to be one which may be followed more conveniently and advantageously than any other by Teachers of any degree of proficiency and experience. It being, however, in many respects, a wide departure from the old way of teaching Latin, he thinks himself bound to give some explanation of the principles by which he has been generally guided in writing it.

A few seeming omissions must first be accounted for : the forms of Verbs in the different Moods, for instance ; those of the Relative *qui*, and others. It will easily be seen that a leading feature of the Author's system is not to teach any abstract princi-

ples, without its application to the translation of sentences : and, accordingly, the translation of Subjoined and Relative *sentences* would be required to follow the study of Subjunctive and Relative *forms* ; but these two classes of sentences being reserved for examination on another occasion, as a subject to which the learner needs not to pay attention till he has thoroughly mastered the principles governing the structure of simple and independent sentences, it follows, that the introduction of the forms in question into the present volume would have been at variance with the views generally pursued in it ; and the Subjunctive forms being passed over as a matter of course, it was thought better to waive the question of Mood altogether, the consideration of Verbs, as either Finite or Infinitive, being as much as is wanted for the Author's purposes on the present occasion.

A probable objection next calls for notice. It may be said, that a boy taught in the way herein recommended will be less ready than another in "going through" a Noun or Verb, as it is called. But to what, after all, does this comparative readiness in declining and conjugating amount ? If required to write the Latin Noun for "virtue" in the Ablative Case, the one perhaps will write *v i r t o*, the other, *v i r t u t e*. But, why should they have to write either ? What has a *boy* to do with writing Latin ?

Only, it is presumed, as a means to an end; as the likeliest way of reminding him that he is to look in his Dictionary for *s a l u s*, for example, that being a Noun of similar Declension, should he meet with the Ablative *s a l u t e* in any sentence given to him for translation; and could the Author be satisfied that such would really be the case, and furthermore, that, having looked for *s a l u s* when he had to translate *s a l u t e*, he would, by the intuitive application of a general principle, look for *æ s t a s*, for instance, if he had *æ s t a t e* to translate, it would be indifferent to him whether he were taught to deduce the Genitive, and thence the other Cases, from the Nominative, as in the common practice of declining, or to reduce any given Case of a Noun to the Genitive, and thence to the Nominative, as recommended in the following Work. But experience would persuade him that the practice of making very young boys *write* Latin, viewed as a means of teaching them how to use the Dictionary, is, nine times out of ten, wholly inoperative; and looked upon in any other light, he is sorry that, in opposition to what he knows to be the general opinion, he cannot but consider it an idle and fruitless waste both of time and patience.

One or two words may be found fault with as out of place in so purely elementary a work as the pre-

sent ; Predicate, for instance. It may be said that it is a hard word for a boy to learn. Is it in any degree more so than either Infinitive or Relative ? Is it nearly so much so ? and what Grammar is without them ?

Having said thus much upon what may seem amiss in the plan of the present Work, the Author hopes to be allowed a word or two, touching a few points in it, which are, at any rate, new, whatever else may be thought about them,

Among these is the manner in which the Compound Tenses of the Infinitive Mood are set forth. When such forms of expression as "*respublica relevata esse videtur*" are to be met with over and over again, it seems out of all reason to tell a boy, as is done in the common grammars, that the form of the Verb *a m a r e* in the Passive Infinitive Perfect is *a m a t u m e s s e*, as if the Participle in this expression were as unchangeable as the Supine in the expression *a m a t u m i r i*. The best proof of this method of stating the point being a faulty one is, that nine boys out of ten who are no further advanced than the Delectus, will translate the sentence "the Queen is said to have been killed," as follows : "*Regina dicitur occisum esse.*"

The explanation of what is to be understood when a Noun is said to be the Object of a Verb, or a Preposition to show the Relation of a Noun, as given in the first Section of the second Chapter, and the rules for tracing a Noun of the Third Declension from any of the oblique cases, as they are called, to the Nominative, as laid down in the fourth division of the fourth Chapter, may perhaps be thought well of by the critical reader, not only as new, but, as the Author hopes, for the clearness and simplicity with which the principles treated of, are stated and applied in the portions above referred to.

But by far the most distinguishing feature in the Author's system, as it may be gathered from the following pages, is, its taking the construction, or, as it is more often called, "the parsing" of a sentence before, instead of after, the translation of it: the usual practice being just the reverse of this. The first thing a boy does when a sentence is given to him to translate, is to look through it to see if there are any words in it of which the meanings are unknown to him; and having turned to the Dictionary for such as call for it, he puts them together as the sense may happen to guide him. Nothing can be so unsound, and, therefore, so unsafe, as this way of arriving at the translation of a sentence; inasmuch as he will always be apt to

take as the true sense of the words before him, any that comes first into his mind, however unwarranted by the rules of grammar, stumbling, very often, at the most simple sentence. Mistakes of this kind will very rarely happen with him, comparatively speaking, if, as he is here taught to do, he first fix upon an Order of Construction (see Art. 58), not necessarily the right one, but a grammatical one, using no clue to it but the endings of the words given to him, and looking into the Dictionary for such words as may be new to him, *only as he comes to them*, in course of taking them in the Order of Construction previously made out. Should the words so taken fail of making sense, it will be for the pupil to ask himself how else the rules of grammar will admit of their being taken, the Dictionary thus serving to correct, but never being allowed to dictate, the construction. The point here touched upon is so fully illustrated, in all its bearings, in the Examples to Arts. 58—70, and Arts. 89 and 90, that the Author needs only to refer to them, urging them as strongly as he can on the attention of the Teacher who would wish to use this book with ease and advantage.

It may be thought that the latter portion of the book indicates a change of plan. The introduction of sentences for translation was *indispensable* in the

former parts of it only ; and it would have inconveniently increased its size to have continued them throughout. The Author hopes shortly to publish a book for the further assistance of the Teacher, to which he trusts the present volume will be no unwelcome companion, as the sentences given in it for translation will be largely interspersed with references to the Articles in the following pages, for the principles determining the several constructions of the words composing them.

With this general expression of his views and ideas, the Author leaves it to the Public to decide upon the merits of his performance ; and while he is aware that parts of it admit of a better arrangement, which he hopes to have the opportunity of making in a Second Edition, he trusts that he may, in the meantime, be allowed to avail himself of the apology of Bishop Lowth, that “ a system of this kind, arising
“ from the collection and arrangement of a multitude
“ of minute particulars, which often elude the most
“ careful search, and sometimes escape observation
“ when they are most obvious, must always stand in
“ need of improvement and correction.”

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TO THE TEACHER.

The Teacher is requested to refer to the notice at the head of the APPENDIX, in page 147, and to correct the following

ERRATA.

p. 7, l. 3 from bottom	<i>for</i>	enter	<i>read</i>	entur
„ l. 1	„	a mi ci	„	a-mi-ci
p. 10, l. 7	„	mi a	„	mi·a
p. 16, l. 18	„	aura	„	aurum
p. 17, l. 16	„	“rs”	„	“us.”
p. 18, l. 14	„	as	„	us
p. 32, last line but two	„	in is	„	in-is
„ last line	„	o niso	„	o-nis
„ „	„	er or us	„	er <i>or</i> us
p. 43, l. 20.....	„	“is”	„	“io”
p. 57, l. 10 from bottom	„	nigrantur	„	denigrantur
p. 73, l. 7 „	„	unoram	„	unorum

THE LATIN GOVERNESS.

CHAPTER I.

SEC. I. PRINCIPLES OF GENERAL GRAMMAR.

1. **WHEN** we speak, we say something about some **PERSON** or **THING**.

2. When we have said something about some person or thing, we have spoken what is called a **SENTENCE**.

3. The **PERSON** or **THING** **SPOKEN OF** in a sentence is called the **SUBJECT** of the sentence; and what is said about the subject is called the **PREDICATE**.

Illustration.—When I say “birds sing,” I speak a sentence; because there are things spoken of, and something is said about the things spoken of. The Subject of the sentence is consequently named by the word “birds,” and the Predicate, that is, what is said about the Subject, is expressed by the word “sing.”

4. The Subject is said to be the **FIRST PERSON**, when it is the **PERSON SPEAKING**; and the **SECOND PERSON**, when it is the **PERSON SPOKEN TO**.

5. Whenever the Subject is neither the PERSON speaking, nor the person spoken to, it is said to be the THIRD PERSON.

6. When the Subject is a *single* person or thing, it is said to be in the SINGULAR NUMBER; and when it is *more* than a single person or thing, it is said to be in the PLURAL NUMBER.

7. The PREDICATE is said to be ACTIVE, when it is something said to be done *by* the Subject; and PASSIVE, when it is something said to be done *to* the subject.

Illustration.—In the sentence “birds sing,” the Predicate is Active, because it is something said to be done *by* the subject; in the sentence “birds are caught,” it is Passive, because it is something said to be done *to* the subject.

8. The Subject is said to be *named* by a Noun, or a word used as a Noun, and the Predicate to be *expressed* by a verb.

9. The Verb is said to be of the ACTIVE or PASSIVE VOICE, according as it expresses an Active or Passive Predicate; and it is said to be in the Past, Present or Future TENSE, according as the Predicate expressed by it is something spoken of as done in past, present, or future time.

10. A Verb expresses Being, or some condition of Being, or Action.

11. Being, or the condition of Being, or Action expressed by a Verb may be the Subject of a sentence, as it is something which may be spoken of, in which case the Subject would be expressed by a Verb used as a Noun.

12. A Verb used as a Noun is said to be in the INFINITIVE MOOD.

Illustration.—The word “steal” is a Verb, because if I were speaking about “thieves,” it would express the Predicate, or what was said about “thieves;” but I might wish to make the act of stealing the subject or thing spoken of; I might say, “to steal is wicked.” In this sentence the Verb “steal” is used as a Noun, because it names the thing spoken of; so it is a Verb in the Infinitive Mood.

SEC. II. PRINCIPLES OF LATIN GRAMMAR.

PRELIMINARY NOTICES.

In pronouncing a Latin word or any given part of a Latin word, every letter must be sounded.

In every sentence given for translation in this Book, the Subject will be the Third Person and the Verb in the Present Tense.

In the first collection of sentences given for translation, the Subject of each sentence is in the Singular Number.

The meaning of any word in the sentences given for translation, will be found by looking for that word in its alphabetical place, in the Vocabulary at the end of this Book, where the meaning follows the word.

The Verbs are given in the Vocabulary as Verbs of the Active Voice in the Infinitive Mood; and the Nouns as Nouns of the Singular Number.

1. OF THE ENDING OF THE VERB.

13. When the subject of a Latin sentence is the THIRD PERSON, the Verb will end in “t,” to express an ACTIVE PREDICATE; and in “tur,” to express a PASSIVE PREDICATE.

14. A Verb of the Active Voice in the Infinitive Mood, ends regularly in "re."

15. Hence, in seeking a Verb in the Vocabulary, "t" or "tur," the ending of the Verb in the SENTENCE must be changed into "re."

Illustration.—If a m a t were the Verb of which I wished to know the meaning, I should look for a m a r e, that being the word I get by changing the "t" in a m a t into "re;" if it were d o c e t u r I should look for d o c e r e, that being the word I get by changing "tur" in the word d o c e t u r into "re."

16. The word given in the Vocabulary as the English Verb corresponding to the Latin Verb looked for, has the word "to" before it; because the Verb is given in the Vocabulary in the Infinitive Mood, and the word "to" before the Verb is, in English, the sign of its being in the Infinitive Mood, as, in Latin, the ending "re;" but in turning a Latin sentence into English, that is, *translating* it into English, the word "to" is to be omitted, and such changes are to be made in the Verb, as may be required by the rules of English Grammar in the sentence in which it occurs.

Illustration.—If the Verb were a m a t, I should look for a m a r e, and I should find "a m a r e, to love;" but, in translating the sentence into English, I should say "loves," if the Subject were Singular, the addition of s or æ being required by the rules of English Grammar, when the Subject is the Third Person in the Singular Number, and the Verb in the Present Tense. Had the Verb ended in "tur," I should have known that it expressed a Passive Predicate, and, in translating the sentence into English, I should say

"is loved;" that being, in English, the manner of expressing a Passive Predicate in the Present Tense, when the Subject is the Third Person in the Singular Number. If the Subject were Plural, I should say "are loved."

17. There is no Article in the Latin language; so, in translating a sentence into English, an article must be supplied where the sense requires one.

*Application of the foregoing Principles to the
Translation of Sentences.*

EXAMPLE.

Sentence for Translation.—Luna micat.

As I have been told that the Subjects in these sentences are in the Singular Number, and that the Nouns are given in the Vocabulary as Nouns of the Singular Number, I look for the Noun *luna* in the Vocabulary, just as it is written in the sentence, and I find "*luna*, moon." To learn the meaning of the Verb *micat*, I change "*t*" into "*re*;" I look for *micare*, and I find "*micare*, to shine." I supply the article "the" with the Noun *Luna*; for *micat* I say "shines," the Predicate being Active; and the sentence is translated thus: *Luna*, the moon, *micat*, shines.

Sentence for Translation.—Filius monetur.

I find "*filius*, son;" I change "*tur*" into "*re*;" I look for *monere*, and find "*monere*, to advise;" and in translating the sentence into English, I say *filius*, the son, *monetur*, is advised, the Predicate being Passive.

SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION.

A-quil-a vo-lat. Stel-la ni-tet. E-quus stat.
De-us vi-det. Do-num de-lec-tat. Au-rum ful-get.
Ter-ra a-ra-tur. Co-lum-ba ter-re-tur. Fi-li-us
lau-da-tur. Ca-dus im-ple-tur. Te-lum vi-bra-tur.

Sax-um mo-ve-tur. Pu-el-la ri-det. Ser-vus ver-be-ra-tur. Pe-cu-ni-a da-tur. Un-da tu-met. Pu-el-la a-ma-tur. Flam-ma vi-de-tur. Vi-a in-dic-a-tur. Ca-pel-la sal-tat. Co-ma ton-de-tur. Ja-nu-a pa-tet. Tem-plum æ-dif-ic-a-tur. Dis-cip-u-lus do-ce-tur. Pe-ri-cu-lum vi-ta-tur. Ven-tus spi-rat. Ca-te-na pen-det. Cu-ra ad-hib-e-tur. Po-cu-lum sic-ca-tur. A-gric-o-la re-mu-ne-ra-tur. Pra-tum vi-ret. Ar-gen-tum ce-la-tur. Le-ga-tus ma-net. Pic-tu-ra ex-hib-e-tur. Cer-vus vul-ne-ra-tur. Tau-rus pug-nat.

2. OF THE ENDINGS OF NOUNS IN THE PLURAL
NUMBER.

18. Observe that the Nouns naming the Subjects in the sentences you have been translating, end all of them in "a," "us," or "um."

19. You were told that they would all be in the SINGULAR NUMBER; had they been in the PLURAL NUMBER, those ending in "a" would have ended in "æ;" those ending in "us," would have ended in "i;" and those ending in "um," would have ended in "a."

20. Thus, the changes by which Singular Nouns become Plural are as follow:

The ending of a Noun naming a Singular Subject. . .	{	a	is changed into	æ	} when the Sub- ject named by the Noun is Plural.
		us	..	i	
		um	..	a	

According to this, it appears that a Noun ending in "a" may be either a Singular or a Plural Noun. The

next division of this Section will teach you how you are to know when a Noun ending in "a" is Singular, and when it is Plural.

3. OF THE ENDING OF THE VERB WHEN THE SUBJECT IS IN THE PLURAL NUMBER.

21. When the Subject is in the Plural Number, the Verb which expresses its Predicate will have "n" before "t" and "tur;" and a Verb which has "n" before "t" or "tur" is said to be in the Plural Number, because it expresses the Predicate of a Plural Noun.

22. It is this "n" before "t" or "tur," which will enable you to tell whether a Noun ending in "a" is a Singular or a Plural Noun. It will be a Plural Noun when the Verb has "n" before "t" or "tur."

Illustration.—In the sentence *dona delectant*, I see that the Verb has "n" before it, which tells me that it expresses the Predicate of a *Plural* Subject; and I know by that, that the Noun *dona*, ending in "a," is a Plural, not a Singular Noun. In the sentence *rosa rubet*, the Verb has no "n" before "t," which tells me that it expresses the Predicate of a *Singular* Subject; and I know by that, that the Noun *rosa*, ending in "a," is a Singular, not a Plural Noun.

23. According to this law it appears that

at	} <i>the endings of the Verb when it expresses the Predicate of a Singular Subject, become</i>	ant
et		ent
atur		antur
etur		enter

when the Verb is required to express the Predicate of a Plural Subject.

Application of the previous Principles to the Translation of Sentences with Plural Subjects.

24. As the Nouns are given in the Vocabulary as Singular Nouns, and the ending of a Noun is different in the Plural Number from what it is in the Singular Number, the Plural ending must be changed into the Singular to find the meaning of a Noun, which is given in a sentence in the Plural Number ; that is, according to the laws by which Singular Nouns become Plural, as given in Art. 20,

the Plural ending æ must be changed into a

....	i	..	..	us
....	a	..	..	um.

25. Also, according to the law for the ending of a Verb in the Plural Number, in looking for the meaning of a Verb which you meet with in the Plural Number,

<i>change</i>	ant	<i>and</i>	antur	<i>into</i>	are
..	ent	..	entur	..	ere.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Sentence for Translation.*—Musa delectat.

I observe that the Verb ends in "t" without "n;" so I know that the Subject is in the Singular Number ; I look for m u s a, and I find "m u s a, song," I change "at" of the Verb into "are;" I look for d e l e c t a r e, and I find "d e l e c t a r e, to delight," I observe that the Verb ends in "t," not "tur," by which I know that it expresses an Active Predicate, and I translate the sentence thus: m u s a, a song, d e l e c t a t, delights.

2. *Sentence for Translation.*—Poma maturantur.

I observe that the Verb ends in "tur" with "n" before it, by which I know that the Subject is Plural, and that the ending "a" of the Noun *p o m a* is a Plural ending; so I change it into "um," according to Art. 24; I look for *p o m u m*, and find "*p o m u m*, apple." I change "antur" of the Verb into "are;" I look for *m a t u r a r e*, and I find "*m a t u r a r e*, to ripen;" I remember that the Predicate is Passive, which I know by observing that the Verb ends in "tur;" and I translate the sentence thus: *p o m a*, apples, *m a t u r a n t u r*, are ripened.

3. *Sentence for Translation.*—*Domini vocantur.*

I observe that the Subject is Plural, because the Verb ends in "tur" with "n" before it; and, according to Art. 24, I change the Plural ending "i" of the Noun *d o m i n i*, into "us;" I look for *d o m i n u s*; and changing "antur" of the Verb into "are," I look for *v o c a r e*, and, according to the meanings given in the Vocabulary, I translate the sentence thus: *domini*, the masters, *v o c a n t u r*, are called.

4. *Sentence for Translation.*—*Puellæ monentur.*

Proceeding in the same way with this sentence, I change "æ" of the Noun into "a;" I look for *p u e l l a*; I change "entur" of the Verb into "ere," and look for *m o n e r e*; and, according to the meanings given to me in the Vocabulary, I translate the sentence thus: *p u e l l æ*, the girls, *m o n e n t u r*, are advised.

SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION.

I. Sentences with the Subjects in the Plural Number.

Flam-mæ crep-it-ant. Stel-læ ful-gent. Dom-in-i im-pe-rant. Oc-u-li vi-dent. Præ-mi-a de-lec-tant. Som-ni-a ter-rent. Ar-va a-ran-tur. Ex-em-pla mo-nent. Spec-ta-cu-la de-lec-tant. Neb-u-læ dis-

sip-an tur. A-mi ci dis-so-ci-an-tur. Pe-ri-cu-la vi-tan-tur.—Lac-rym-æ ter-gen-tur. Dig-it-i mor-den-tur. Por-tæ ob-sid-en-tur. Ar-men-ta con-gre-gan-tur. Fe-ræ do-man-tur. Ge-næ ru-bent. Tau-ri, mac-tan tur. Sax-a la-tent.

II. Sentences with Singular and Plural Subjects.

A-re-na fla-vet. Cœ-lum ob-scu-ra-tur. Præ-mi a dan-tur. A-qua te-pet. Di-li-gen-ti-a lau-da-tur. Nun-ci-i fes-ti-nant. Vir-gæ col-lig-an-tur. As-tra ful-gent. La-na fu-ca-tur. Pe-cu-ni-a au-ge-tur. Plaus-trum on-e-ra-tur. For-tu-na fa-vet. Ra-mi fron-dent. Fa-bu-læ nar-ran-tur. Dis-cip-u-lus re-spon-det. Dam-na rep-a-ran-tur. Op-pid-um ob-sid-e-tur. Præ-da re-cu-pe-ra-tur. Fi-li-æ flent. Fam-u-li vo-can-tur.

4. OF THE NOMINATIVE TO THE VERB.

26. The Noun which names the Subject of the Verb is called the **NOMINATIVE** to the **VERB**.

27. You have been told that when the Subject is in the Plural Number, the Verb will have an ending proper for a Predicate of the Plural Number, that is, something said about a Plural Subject; in other words, the Verb will be in the same Number as its Nominative.

28. When the Subject is the First or Second Person, the Verb will have endings proper for Predicates of the First and Second Person, the ending of a Verb which expresses a Predicate of the First or Second Person being different from that of

a Verb which expresses a Predicate of the Third Person.

29. The ending of a Verb which expresses a Predicate of a *Plural* First, Second, or Third Person, is different from that of a Verb which expresses a Predicate of a *Singular* First, Second, or Third Person.

30. Whatever be the Number and Person of the Subject, the Verb will always have the ending proper to a Predicate of that Person and Number.

31. This rule is the foundation of all Grammar, and is commonly expressed in the following words :

A VERB AGREES WITH ITS NOMINATIVE in NUMBER and PERSON, that is, a Verb is always of the same Number and Person as its Nominative.

CHAPTER II.

SEC. I. PRINCIPLES OF GENERAL GRAMMAR.

32. A Verb, used alone, will very often be an incomplete expression of a Predicate ; that is, it will not always complete the saying of what is intended to be said about the Subject.

Illustration.—If I were speaking about “cows,” and used the word “give” to express the Predicate of the Subject “cows,” it would be an incomplete expression of the Predicate, something being evidently wanting to complete the saying of what I intended to say about “cows ;” because the words, “cows give,” make no sense at all by themselves.

33. When a Verb is an incomplete expression of

a Predicate, the expression is made complete by introducing a Noun, or a word used as a Noun.

Illustration.—If I introduce the Noun “milk” after the Verb “give,” and say “cows give milk,” the expression of the Predicate is complete.

34. When a Verb is an incomplete expression of a Predicate, it is said to be either *absolutely* or *relatively* incomplete.

35. It is said to be *absolutely* incomplete when it makes no kind of sense at all without introducing a Noun after it.

Illustration.—When I say “cows give,” the Verb “give” makes no sense at all; so in this sentence “give” is *absolutely* incomplete as an expression of the Predicate.

36. It is said to be *relatively* incomplete, when it *does* make sense, but not the *full* sense intended. It is a complete expression in itself, but incomplete considered relatively to our own thoughts, and what we wish to be expressed.

Illustration. — When I say “coral grows,” the Verb “grows” makes complete sense by itself with the subject “coral;” and if I wish to say no more about coral, than that it is a *natural* not an *artificial* production, I say all I want to say; and then the Verb “grows” is a complete expression of the Predicate, not absolutely only, but relatively; but if I wish to say *where* it grows, then it is relatively incomplete; that is, though it is a complete expression in itself, it is incomplete considered relatively to what I wish to be understood to express about “coral;” and I introduce the Noun “sea” to complete the expression of what I intend to say about coral. I say “coral grows in the sea.”

37. When the Verb is an incomplete expression *absolutely*, the Noun used to complete the expression is said to be the **OBJECT** of the Verb.

Illustration.—In the sentence “cows give milk,” the Noun “milk” is the **Object** of the Verb “give.”

38. When the Verb is an incomplete expression *relatively*, then the Noun introduced to complete the expression is said to be in **RELATION** to the Verb.

Illustration.—In the sentence “coral grows in the sea,” the Noun “sea” is in **relation** to the Verb “grows.”

39. When a Noun is used in **Relation** to a Verb, it is connected with the Verb by a **PREPOSITION**, and the **Preposition** is said to **SHOW** the **Relation** of the Noun.

Illustration.—In the sentence “coral grows in the sea,” the **Preposition** “in,” connecting the Noun “sea” with the Verb “grows,” is said to *show* its **Relation** to the Verb “grows.”

SEC. II. PRINCIPLES OF LATIN GRAMMAR.

1. OF THE ACCUSATIVE TO THE VERB.

40. A Noun which names the **OBJECT** of a Verb is said to be the **ACCUSATIVE** to the Verb, as a Noun which names the **Subject** is said to be the **Nominative** to the Verb. For the sake of shortness, let us call a Noun which names a **Subject** a **NOMINATIVE NOUN**, and a Noun which names an **Object**, an **ACCUSATIVE NOUN**.

2. OF THE ENDINGS OF ACCUSATIVE NOUNS.

41. A **SINGULAR NOMINATIVE Noun** ending in

“a” changes “a” into “am,” when it is used as a SINGULAR ACCUSATIVE Noun, and into “as” when it is used as a PLURAL ACCUSATIVE Noun.

42. A SINGULAR NOMINATIVE Noun ending in “us,” changes “us” into “um” as a Singular, and into “os,” as a PLURAL ACCUSATIVE Noun.

43. A SINGULAR NOMINATIVE Noun ending in “um,” has the same ending “um” when it is a Singular ACCUSATIVE Noun, and the same ending “a” when it is a Plural ACCUSATIVE, as when it is a Plural NOMINATIVE.

44. To give you these changes in one view :

A Noun ending

in the Nomina- tive Sing. in }		has	{ in the Accusa- tive Singular }		and	{ in the Accu- sative Plur. }	
a	..		am	..		as	
us	..		um	..		os	
um	..		um	..		a	

and to include the corresponding endings of the Nominative Plural.

A Noun ending

in the Nom. Sing. in .. }		has	{ in the Ac. Singular }		in the Nom. Plural }	and	{ in the Ac. Plu. }	
a	..		am	æ	..		a	
us	..		um	i	..		os	
um	..		um	a	..		a	

45. You may observe that a Noun in “um” may be a Nominative or Accusative Noun, and so may a Noun in “a.” But you will find as little difficulty in ascertaining when they are Nominative Nouns, and when Accusative, as in determining

whether a Noun ending in "a" is to be taken as a Singular or a Plural Nominative. *For the present*, however, you may understand that in the sentences, which will next be given to you to translate, that is, to turn into English, the SUBJECT will be the Noun *before the Verb*, and the OBJECT the Noun *after the Verb*. Understand that this is only *for the present*; you will soon find that the Subject may, in Latin, come after the Verb, and the Object before it, or the Subject and Object both before the Verb, sometimes the Subject and sometimes the Object standing first, and then you will be taught how you are to know which is the Subject and which the Object, by other considerations than the mere *place* of the Verb; but, *for the present*, you may understand that the Noun *before* the Verb will be the Subject, and the Noun *after* it the Object.

Application of the foregoing Principles in finding the Nominatives of Accusative Nouns.

46. As the Nouns are all given in the Vocabulary with the endings as Singular Nominatives, when you look in the Vocabulary for the meaning of a Noun which you meet with in a sentence as an Accusative Noun, you must change "am" and "as" into "a," "os" into "us," and "a" into "um." As regards an Accusative in "um," either its Nominative will end in "um," in which case the word to be looked for in the Vocabulary will be precisely the word which you have in the sentence; or its Nominative will end

in "us," and to ascertain its meaning, the word must be looked for in the Vocabulary, with the ending "um" changed into "us."

Illustration.—If I had the Noun *templum* as an Accusative, I should look out *templum*, not knowing whether its Nominative ended in "um" or "us;" and if I did not find *templum* I should look for *templus*. I should find *templum*. If the Noun were *murum*, I should look for *murum*, not knowing whether its Nominative ended in "um" or "us," and as I did not find *murum*, I should look for *murus*, which I should find.

SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION.

Lupus vorat agnam. Deus gubernat mundum. Servi implent pocula. Nautæ formidant scopulos. Bella terrent feminas. Discipulus expectat præmia. Aurigæ agitant equos. Aratra secant arva. Carinæ sulcant pontum. Lacrymæ humectant genam. Turba intrat oppidum. Rosæ habent spinas. Aura ornat templa. Puella tenet poculum. Pecunia delectat animum. Fluvius irrigat hortum. Ranæ habitant stagna. Famulus præbet aquam. Tuba dat signum.

4. OF THE DIFFERENT RELATIONS OF NOUNS.—OF CASE AS DISTINCTIVE OF RELATION,—AND THE ENDINGS OF NOUNS AS DISTINCTIVE OF CASE.

47. The several Relations in which Nouns may be used, besides their being used as Nominative or Accusative Nouns, are of three kinds, distinguished by the terms GENITIVE, DATIVE, ABLATIVE.

48. These several Relations are distinguished by appropriate endings, in the same way as Nouns have

appropriate endings to distinguish whether they are used as Nominative or Accusative Nouns.

49. This difference of ending to distinguish the different uses and Relations of Nouns is called **CASE**; and a Noun is said to be in the Nominative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative, or Ablative **CASE**, according as it has the ending appropriate to a Noun used as a Nominative or Accusative Noun, or in a Genitive, Dative, or Ablative Relation.

50. The endings of Nouns in the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative Cases, are as follow:—

Of a Noun ending in the Nom. Sing. in “a.”

	GEN.	DAT.	ABL.
Sing. .	æ	æ	a
Plur. .	arum	is	is

Of a Noun ending in the Nom. Sing. in “rs,” or “um.”

	GEN.	DAT.	ABL.
Sing. . .	i	o	o
Plur. . .	orum	is	is

51. The endings of the five Cases according to their endings in the Nom. Sing., are therefore, as follow:—

	N.	AC.	GEN.	DAT.	ABL.	
S. .	a	am	æ	æ	a	} of a Noun in “a.”
P. .	æ	as	arum	is	is	
S. .	us	um	i	o	o	} of a Noun in “us.”
P. .	i	os	orum	is	is	
S. .	um	um	i	o	o	} of a Noun in “um.”
P. .	a	a	orum	is	is	

52. From this view of the several endings of Nouns in the five Cases, you observe that

a may be the ending in the....	{	Nom. or Abl. S.	}	of a Noun in
		Nom..... Ac. P.		..... a
æ	{	Gen..... Dat. S.	}	..... a
		Nom..... P.		
am		Acc..... S.		
as		Acc..... P.		..... a
arum		Gen..... P.		
i	{	Gen..... S.	}	..... us
		Nom..... P.		
		Gen..... S.		..... um
is		Dat. or Abl.... P.		..... a, as, um
o		Dat. or Abl.... S.		..... us, um
orum		Gen..... P.		..... us, um
os		Acc..... P.		..... us
um	{	Nom. or Acc.. S.		..... um
		Acc..... S.		..... us
us		Nom..... S.		..... us

. The teacher is most particularly recommended to make the pupil as familiar as possible with the preceding table, and to exercise him continually by such questions as these: What may be the Case of a Noun ending in "æ" &c. ? the pupil being required to give the answer according to the table.

5. OF CASE IN CONNECTION WITH PREPOSITIONS.

53. The Relation of a Noun is very commonly expressed in Latin by a Preposition, as well as by the ending distinctive of its Case.

54. When a Noun has its Relation expressed by a Preposition, it will have the ending of either an Accusative or Ablative Noun, and it is said to be *governed* by the Preposition in that Case.

55. The following Prepositions govern a Noun in the Accusative Case; that is, they require the Noun following them to have the ending of an Accusative Noun:

ad	to	ob	on account of
adversus . .	against	penes .. {	in the power
ante	before		of
apud	among	per	through
circiter ..	about	post	after, behind
circum ..	round	præter .. {	beyond, ex-
contra . . .	against		cept
erga	towards	prope	near
extra	beyond	propter . . .	on account of
inter	between	secundum . .	according to
intra	within	trans	across
juxta .. {	near, by the	ultra	beyond
	side of	versus	towards

56. The following govern a Noun in the Ablative Case:

a, ab, abs	from	e, ex . .	out of, from
cum	with	præ .. {	in comparison
coram .. {	in the pre-		of
	sence of	pro ..	for, in the place of
de	down from,	sine ..	without
	concerning	tenus	as far as

57. The following govern sometimes an Accusative, sometimes an Ablative Case, generally with some slight difference of signification :

IN, governing an Accusative Case, "into;" governing an Ablative Case, "in."

SUB, governing an Accusative Case "at the time of;" governing an Ablative Case, "under."

SUPER, governing an Accusative Case, "over;" governing an Ablative Case "concerning."

CHAPTER III.

SEC. I. OF THE ORDER OF CONSTRUCTION.

58. You were told that the words of a Latin sentence are seldom written in the order in which they are to be taken in translating them. You will now learn how you are to know which word you are to take first, which next, and so on.

59. The order in which the words are to be taken in translating a sentence into English, is called the ORDER OF CONSTRUCTION.

60. Let it always be the first thing you do when you have a sentence given to you to translate, to seek the Verb, which will be a word ending in "t" or "tur;" and to notice, whether or not it has "n" before "t" or "tur," that you may know whether the Subject is Singular or Plural.

61. The NOMINATIVE to the Verb is the *first* word to be taken in the sentence. It will be a word

ending in "a," "us," or "um," if the Subject is Singular, and in "æ," "i," or "a," if the Subject is Plural.

62. A Noun in the ACCUSATIVE Case is to be taken *after a Verb*, except when it is governed by a Preposition. It will be a word ending in "am" or "um," if it is a Singular Noun, and in "as," "os," or "a," if it is a Plural Noun.

63. A Noun in the GENITIVE Case is to be taken *after a Noun*, and if there are two or more Nouns in the sentence, it is generally to be taken after the one nearest to it; if it is between two Nouns, so as to be equally near to each of them, you will learn by the sense, after which of the two you are to take it. A Noun in the Genitive Case will be a word in "æ" or "i," if it is Singular, and in "arum" or "orum," if it is Plural. It is generally to be translated with the Preposition "of" before the English Noun. Thus *d o m i n i*, which is the Genitive Singular of the Noun *d o m i n u s* meaning lord, will be translated "of a lord" or "of the lord."

64. A Noun in the DATIVE Case is to be taken *after an Accusative*. It will be a word ending in "æ" or "o," if it is Singular, and in "is," if it is Plural. It is generally to be translated with the Preposition "to" or "for" before the English Noun. Thus, *p u e l l æ*, which is the Dative Singular of *p u e l l a*, meaning girl, is translated "to the girl" or "for the girl," according as the sense requires.

65. A Noun in the ABLATIVE Case is generally to be taken *at the end of a sentence*. It will be a word ending in "a" or "o" if it is Singular, and in "is" if it is Plural. It is generally to be translated with one of the Prepositions "in," "by," "with," "from," "in," before the English Noun, according as the sense requires.

66. The Verb will be taken *after the Nominative* when you have no Genitive to take after the Nominative.

67. When an Accusative or an Ablative Noun is governed by a Preposition, it is to be taken together with the Preposition in whatever part of the sentence may be best suited to the sense.

68. Bear carefully in mind the following summary of the above

RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

1. Take the NOMINATIVE first.
2. Take a GENITIVE after a Noun, the nearest when there are more than one.
3. Take an ACCUSATIVE after a Verb, when it is not governed by a Preposition.
4. Take a DATIVE after an Accusative.
5. Take an ABLATIVE towards the end of a sentence.
6. Take an ACCUSATIVE or an ABLATIVE, governed by a Preposition, in whatever part of the sentence will make best sense with it.
7. Take the VERB after the Nominative, when there is no Genitive to be taken after the Nominative.

Examples of the Application of the foregoing Principles to the Translation of Sentences.

1. *Sentence for Translation.*—Domini filia servo pecuniam dat.

In this sentence I observe that *d a t*, the Verb (which I know by its ending in "t"), is in the Singular; Number, which I know by its not ending in "nt;" I remember that the Verb is in the Singular Number, because its *Subject* is so; and I look for a word which may, by its ending, be a Noun in the Nominative Case Singular; and as *fili a* is the only such word, I conclude that it is the Nominative, and, according to the Rules of Construction (No. 1), the word to be taken first. What is *d o m i n i*? by its ending it may be Nom. Pl., or Gen. S. from *d o m i n u s*, or Gen. S. from *d o m i n u m*; but I know that it cannot be Nomin. Plur., the Verb being in the Singular Number. This shows the great importance of first looking to the Verb to assist you in deciding upon the word to be taken as the Nominative. *D o m i n i*, being Genitive, and *fili a* the nearest Noun, I know that *d o m i n i* is to be taken after *fili a*, according to the Rules of Construction (No. 2). Then I take the Verb. *P e c u n i a m*, by its ending, can be only an Accusative Case; so I take it after the Verb *d a t*. The remaining word *s e r v o*, may, by its ending, be Dative or Ablative. If I consider it Dative, I am to translate it with either the Preposition "to" or "for;" if I consider it Ablative, I am to translate it with one of the Prepositions "by," "with," "in," "from," and when I know the meaning of the word, I shall consider it Dative or Ablative, according to the sense made with it. The order then in which the words are to be taken is as follows: *Filia domini dat pecuniam servo*. Next, I have to look out the meanings of the words. *Fili a* being a Singular Nominative, I shall find it in the Vocabulary precisely as it is in the sentence :

I find *filiā*, daughter." For the Nom. S. of *domini* I change "i" into "us" or "um," and look for *dominus* or *dominum*, and I find "*dominus*, master." For the Infinitive of *dāt*, I change "t" into "re;" I look for *dare*, and find "*dare*, to give." For the Nom. S. of *pecuniā*, I change "am" into "a;" I look for *pecunia*, and find "*pecunia*, money." For the Nom. S. of *servo*, whether Dative or Ablative, I change "o" into "us" or "um;" I look for *servus* or *servum*, and I find "*servus*, slave;" and I find by the sense, that it must be Dative, none of the Prepositions belonging to the Ablative Case making sense with the other words; and I translate the sentence thus: *filiā*, the daughter, *domini*, of the master, *dāt*, gives, *pecuniā*, money, *servo*, to the slave.

2. *Sentence for Translation.*—*Puellæ genæ lacrymis humectantur.*

I observe that the Verb is in the Plural Number, so I know that the *Subject* is in the Plural Number. I look for a word which by its ending may be a Nominative Plural. Either *puellæ* or *genæ* by its ending may be a Nominative Plural; but "æ" is also the ending of a Genitive Singular from a Noun in "a;" so I say that one is a Genitive Singular, and the other a Nominative Plural, and to know which is which, I try what sense they make. I first try with *puellæ* for the Nominative Plural; I look for *puella*, and find "*puella*, girl;" then I look for *gena* and find "*gena*, cheek." I put the two words together; *puellæ*, the girls, *genæ*, of the cheek; this is nonsense, so I try with *genæ* as the Nominative, and I say *genæ* the cheeks, *puellæ* of the girl; this is sense, so I proceed to the Verb. I change "antur" into "are;" I look for *humectare*, and find "*humectare*, to moisten," the ending "tur" reminds me that the Verb is Passive, so I say *humectantur*, are moistened. *Lacrymis*

by its ending may be Dative or Ablative Plural, from a Nominative in "a," "us," or "um;" I find "lacrȳma, tear." Neither of the Prepositions "to" and "for" makes sense with the Noun "tears;" I try one of the Prepositions belonging to an Ablative, "with," which makes sense, and I translate the whole sentence thus: genæ, the cheeks, puellæ, of the girl, humectantur, are moistened, lacrymis, with tears.

3. *Sentence for Translation.*—Ancilla pocula vino implet.

I observe by the Verb ending in "t" without "n," that it is in the Singular Number, consequently I know that the *Subject* is in the Singular Number; I look for a word which by its ending may be a Singular Nominative. I find two words ending in "a," each of which by its ending may be the Subject. I remember that "a" is the ending of a Plural Accusative from a Nominative in "um;" so I say that one is the Subject, and the other the Object. I shall know which is which by the Vocabulary. I try whether a n c i l l a is the Subject. I look for it, and find "a n c i l l a, maid-servant," so I know that a n c i l l a is the Nominative Singular, because I find it in the Vocabulary. If I had not found a n c i l l a, I should have known that it was not a Nominative Singular, but an Accusative Plu., and then p o c u l a would have been the subject; but I find a n c i l l a; so I conclude that p o c u l a is Accusative Pl. I change "a" into "um," according to the instructions given in Art. 46; I look for p o c u l u m, and I find "p o c u l u m, cup." Proceeding with the other words as in the two previous sentences, I make out the translation of the sentence to be as follows: a n c i l l a, the maid-servant, i m p l e t, fills, p o c u l a, the cups, v i n o, with wine.

4. *Sentence for Translation.*—Nauta cymba ponti undas secat.

Here again, I observe that the Subject is Singular. So I

know that either *n a u t a* or *c y m b a* is the Subject *p o n t i*, I know must be Genitive Singular, as "i" is the ending of either the Nominative Plural or Genitive Singular, from "us," or Genitive Singular from "um;" and as the Verb is in the Singular Number, I know that *p o n t i* cannot be a Nominative Plural. *U n d a s*, by its ending, cannot be anything else than an Accusative Plural from a Noun in "a." So if I say that *n a u t a* is the Nominative Singular of the Subject, I cannot (as in the last sentence I said that *p o c u l a* was an Accusative Plural from *p o c u l u m*) say that *c y m b a* is Accusative Plural of the Object, because I have in this sentence a word which cannot be anything but an Accusative; but I remember that "a" is also the ending of an Ablative Singular, from a Noun in "a;" so, remembering where the Rules of Construction tell me I am to take an Ablative, I leave it, in translating, till the end. The Genitive *p o n t i* being between the two Nouns *c y m b a* and *u n d a s*, and consequently equally near to each of them, it is only the sense which can tell me after which it is to be taken. If I take it after *c y m b a*, the English of the sentence will be, "The sailor ploughs the waves in a boat of the sea." If I take it after *u n d a s*, the English will be, "The sailor ploughs the waves of the sea in a boat;" and as it is the latter which makes sense, I know that the Genitive *p o n t i* is to be taken after *u n d a s*, not after *c y m b a*.

5. *Sentence for Translation.*—*Tubæ sonus populum ex oppido in campum vocat.*

Proceeding with the sentence as before, I know that *s o n u s* is Nominative, and *t u b æ* Genitive to be taken after *s o n u s*; the Verb next, and then the Accusative *p o p u l u m*. The Noun *c a m p u m* I know to be an Accusative as well as the Noun *p o p u l u m*, but I observe that it is governed by the Preposition "in," so I know it is *p o p u l u m* which is the Accusative, which is to be taken after the Verb; and I translate the sentence thus: *s o n u s*,

the sound, *t u b æ*, of the trumpet, *v o c a t*, calls, *p o p u l u m*, the people, *e x o p p i d o*, out of the town, *i n c a m p u m*, into the field. As a Latin Preposition is here expressed with the Ablative Case, it is, of course, unnecessary to use any English Preposition in translating the Latin Ablative Noun, other than what is given in the list of Latin Prepositions as the English of the Latin Preposition.

. The teacher is particularly recommended to make the pupil analyze each of the following sentences aloud, before permitting him to look for the meaning of a single word in the Vocabulary. He is to determine upon an Order of Construction, taking the endings only for his guide, in the first instance; whether a word is Dative or Ablative, or whether a Genitive is to be taken after this or that Noun, is to be determined by the sense, as exemplified in the previous Examples.

SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION.

1. *Stellæ viam nautis per undas monstrant.*
2. *Ventorum violentia vela lacerat.*
3. *Ancillæ digiti dominæ comas crispant.*
4. *Agricolæ terræ glebas aratro secant.*
5. *Præmia discipulorum animos ad diligentiam stimulant.*
6. *Puellæ sponsæ comam flosculorum serto coronant.*
7. *Famuli domini amicis coenam parant.*
8. *Bruma oppidi fastigia pruina albicat.*
9. *Agricolæ plaustra tritici manipulos ad horreum portant.*
10. *Insulæ incolæ advenam donis remunerant.*
11. *Pericula prælii feminarum animos terrent.*
12. *Antra feras in sylvis celant.*

69. It does not follow that there *must* be an Accusative in every sentence; as an Accusative Noun

names the *Object* of a Verb, and the *Object* of a Verb is the Noun introduced to complete the expression of a Predicate, it follows that in those sentences in which the Verb *is* a complete expression, there will be no Accusative Noun of the *Object*.

70. Every *Passive* Verb is a complete expression ; consequently, in all sentences in which the Predicate is *Passive*, there can be no Accusative, except as governed by a Preposition.

. In the translation of the following sentences the introduction of the words "his," "her," "it," "their," according to the sense, will often be necessary to make such sense as a young beginner will consider good English. The teacher may take the opportunity of informing the learner that the Latin word expressive of the Possessive Adjective is as commonly omitted in Latin as expressed, and that it is always allowable to supply it in English, when the sense seems deficient without it.

13. Puella cum germana in horto sedet.

In this sentence the teacher will observe that the sense is assisted by the introduction of the Possessive Adjective "her" with the translation of the Noun *germana*.

14. Oppidi portæ a barbaris obsidentur.

15. Templi columnæ musco virent.

The Noun *musco* in this sentence, by its ending, may be either Dative or Ablative, but as no sense can be made with it if translated, as a Dative, with either the Preposition "to" or "for," it follows that it must be an Ablative, and it makes sense when translated as such with the Preposition "with."

16. Cœna a famulo domino paratur.

In this sentence it will be found that to make sense, *domino* must be translated as a Dative with the Preposition "for." Also the sense will be assisted by introducing the Possessive Adjective "his," in translating *domino*.

17. Luna in cœlo inter stellas nitet.
18. Virgarum fasciculus juxta januam jacet.
19. Puellæ comæ flosculorum serto coronantur.
20. Perfuga ad oppidum essedo festinat.

Here it will be observed that *essedo* is an Ablative, to be translated with the Preposition "in."

21. Ancillæ a domina ob incuriam culpanantur.

Here the sense will be assisted by the introduction of the Possessive Adjective "their," with both the Nouns *domina* and *incuriam*.

22. Reginæ aula convivarum turba impletur.
23. Agricollæ plaustra tritici manipulos ad horreum portant.

24. Epistola ab ancilla dominæ filiæ datur.

Here the Possessive Adjective "her" will be introduced with the translation of the word *dominæ*.

. It has been presumed that the learner has been made perfectly familiar with the different Prepositions given under Arts. 55—57, previously to commencing the translation of the above sentences.

The principles of Construction will be further developed in the sentences next given for translation.

CHAPTER IV.

I. OF DECLENSION.

71. Nouns which have the same endings in the same Cases are said to be of the same DECLENSION; by Declension is meant alteration of ending according to the different usages of a Noun in a sentence; that is, according as it is used as a Nominative or Accusative Noun, or in a Genitive, Dative, or Ablative Relation.

Illustration.—The Latin for the Noun “girl,” when used as a Nominative Noun, is *p u e l l a*; and for “table” it is *m e n s a*. According to Article 41, if “girl or “table” were used as Accusative Nouns, the Latin words would be *p u e l l a m* and *m e n s a m*, each of them having the same ending in the same Case; so they are said to be of the same Declension.

II. OF THE DECLENSION OF LATIN NOUNS.

72. The Declension of a Noun is determined by its ending in the Genitive Case Singular.

73. Nouns ending in the Genitive Case Singular in “æ,” consequently those ending in the Nominative Singular in “a,” are said to be of the First Declension.

74. Nouns ending in the Genitive Case Singular in “i,” consequently those ending in the Nominative Singular in “us” or “um,” are said to be of the Second Declension.

75. There is a Third Declension of Nouns which have the ending "is" in the Genitive Singular. The ending of these Nouns in the Nominative Case Singular is variable, about which you will be told more presently.

III. OF THE ENDINGS OF NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

76. The endings of these Nouns in the several Cases are as follow :

N.	AC.	GEN.	DAT.	ABL.
S. variable	em	.... is	.... i	.... e
P. es ..	es ..	um ..	ibus ..	ibus.

77. Many Nouns of the Third Declension end in the Nominative Plural in "a ;" and of these Nouns the ending in the *Accusative* Singular and Plural, is the same as in the *Nominative* Singular and Plural.

78. By comparing what is taught in the last Article with what is taught in Article 43, it appears that *all* Nouns ending in the Plural Nominative in "a," have the ending in the *Accusative* Singular and Plural, the same as in the *Nominative* Singular and Plural.

IV. OF THE NOMINATIVE OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

79. You were told that the ending of Nouns of the Third Declension in the Nominative Singular is variable. To know what word you are to look for in the Vocabulary as the Nominative Singular of any Noun of the Third Declension, which you may meet

with in one of the other Cases, *you must look at the syllable or letter before the ending.*

Illustration.—If the Noun were in the Dative Case, it would end in “i” according to Article 76, and to know what word to look for in the Vocabulary as its Nominative Singular, the letter or syllable before “i” must be observed.

80. The syllable or letter which is to be your guide to the Nominative Singular will be found before the ending in every possible Case of that Noun, except it be a Noun ending in the Nominative Plural in “a,” when, according to Article 77, the *Accusative* Singular will be the same as the *Nominative* Singular.

81. You are consequently recommended to transfer the Noun, in the first instance, from the Case in which you meet with it, to the Genitive Singular, which is done by changing its ending in that Case into “is,” the ending of *every* Noun of the Third Declension in the Genitive Case Singular.

Illustration.—If the Noun were *l a p i d e m* of which I wished to know the ending in the Nominative Singular, by changing “em,” its ending in the Accusative Singular, into “is,” I should transfer the Noun from the Accusative to the Genitive Case Singular.

82. The Noun being transferred to the Genitive Case, its ending in the Nominative Case Singular will be found by changing

in-is	into	o	|	tris	into	ter
it-is	..	es	|	min-is	..	men
o-niso	..	o	|	er-is	..	er or us

ò-ris { The mark (¯) over a vowel shows that it
 into { is what is called a *long* vowel, that is, it
 or { has the *full* sound given to it; thus, "ò"
 { with the mark (¯) over it, is sounded like
 { "o" in "story."

ô-ris { The mark (˘) over a vowel, shows that it
 into { is what is called a *short* vowel; thus, "ô"
 us { with the mark (˘) over it, is sounded as
 { the "o" in "history."

. Examples illustrative of the principles of the above and following Articles, will be given collectively at the end of this Section. The changes directed in the above Article, are exemplified in the Examples numbered 1—10 inclusively.

83. If the ending in the Genitive Singular and other Cases has "c" or "g" before it, the ending in the Nominative Singular will be found by dropping "is," the ending in the Genitive Case, and changing "c" or "g" into "x"; if it has "d" or "t" before it, drop the ending "is," and change "d" or "t" into "s." (See the Examples 11—14 inclusively.)

84. If the ending in the Genitive Singular is "i-cis," (the "i" sounded as the "i" in "idle,") then the ending in the Nominative, according to the last Article, will be "ix"; if "c" or "g" has "i" before it, (the "i" sounded like the "i" in "policy,") the ending in the Nominative will sometimes be "ex." (See Examples 15 and 16.)

85. When the ending in the Genitive Plural is "ium," then, in transferring the Noun from the Genitive Plural to the Genitive Singular, as recom-

mended in Article 81, it is not "um" only, but "ium," which is to be changed into "is." (See Ex. 17.)

86. When the ending in the Genitive Singular does not correspond with any of the endings indicated in Articles 82—84, in respect to the syllable or letter before "is," it may be given as a general rule, that the ending, consequently, the whole word, will be the same in the Nominative as in the Genitive Singular. (See Ex. 18.)

87. The Nouns of this Declension which end in the Nominative Plural in "a," are, as a general rule, those which end in the Nominative Singular in "us" and "men"; those ending in the Nominative Singular in "us," having in the Nominative and Accusative Plural the ending "era" or "öra"; and those in "men," having in the Nominative and Accusative Plural the ending "mina." A Noun occurring in a sentence given for translation with any one of these three endings "era," "ora," and "mina," may be conveniently transferred, *at once*, to the Nominative Case Singular, by changing "era" and "ora" into "us," and "mina" into "men," without the intermediate step of transferring it to the *Genitive* Case Singular. (See Ex. 19.)

88. Also, many Nouns of this Declension, ending in the Nominative Plural in "a," have in the Nominative Singular the ending "e." These Nouns have "i" before "a"; and any Noun occurring with the ending "ia," may be at once conveniently trans-

ferred to the Nominative Singular, by changing "ia" into "e." But it must be remembered that a Noun of the *Second* Declension, ending in the Nominative Singular in "um," has the "um" changed into "a" in the Nominative and Accusative Plural; consequently, if the Noun has "i" before "um" in the Nominative Singular (and there are many such), its ending in the Nominative and Accusative Plural will also be "ia." It follows, therefore, that, when you meet with a Noun in "ia," you are to remember that it is not *necessarily* a Noun of the *Third* Declension; but that it is probably, perhaps more so, a Noun of the *Second* Declension; and that its Nominative Singular will be found by changing "ia" into either "ium" or "e"; the former will generally be the right ending, as the number of Nouns ending in the Nominative Singular in "ium," is very much larger than those ending in the Nominative Singular in "e." There are also many Nouns of the *First* Declension ending in the Nominative and Ablative Singular in "ia." These, however, will occasion little difficulty; since the mere inspection of the sentence will, in most instances, be sufficient to determine whether a Noun in "ia" is a Singular Noun of the *First* Declension in the Nominative or Ablative Case; or a Plural Noun of the *Second* or *Third* Declension in the Nominative or Accusative Case.

. For illustrations of the above Article, the teacher may consult the remarks on the sentences numbered 26—30, in pp. 47 and 48.

EXAMPLES OF THE APPLICATION OF THE FOREGOING PRINCIPLES IN ASCERTAINING THE NOM. SING. OF A NOUN OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1. *Ordinis.* According to the Table in p. 32, Art. 82, I change "inis" into "o," which gives me *o r d o*, the Nom. Sing. to be found in the Vocabulary.

2. *Comiti.* "i" is the ending in the Dat. and, as recommended in Art. 81, I change it into "is," which gives me the Genitive Singular *c o m i t i s*; and changing "itis" into "es," according to the Table, I get *c o m e s*, the Nom. Sing. to be found in the Vocabulary.

3. *Prædonem.* "em," the ending in the Acc. Sing. changed into "is," gives the Gen. Sing. *p r æ d o n i s*, and changing "onis" into "o," according to the Table, gives *p r æ d o*, the Nom. Sing. to be found in the Vocabulary.

4. *Matres.* "es," the ending in the Nom. or Acc. Plur. changed into "is," gives the Gen. Sing. *m a t r i s*, and changing "tris" into "ter," according to the Table, I get *m a t e r*, the Nom. Sing. to be found in the Vocabulary.

5. *Carmine.* "e," the ending in the Abl. Sing. changed into "is," gives the Gen. Sing. *c a r m i n i s*, and changing "minis" into "men," according to the Table, I get *c a r m e n*, the Nom. Sing. to be found in the Vocabulary.

6. *Passeribus.* "ibus," the ending in the Abl. Plur. changed into "is," gives the Gen. Sing. *p a s*

s eris; and as “eris” is to be changed into either “er” or “us,” according to the Table, the *Nom. Sing.* to be found in the Vocabulary will be either *passer* or *passus*. I look and find *passer*.

7. *Anseres*. “es,” the ending in the *Nom.* or *Acc. Plur.* changed into “eris,” gives the *Gen. Sing.* *anseris*; and though “er” or “us” may be the *Nom. Sing.* ending of a *Gen. Sing.* in “eris,” yet I know that the *Nom. Sing.* of *anseris* can be only *anser*; for “es” is the ending in the *Nom.* or *Acc. Plur.*; and I know from Art. 87, that the *Nom. Plur.* ending of a *Nom. Sing.* in “us,” will be “era;” consequently, as the *Nom. Plur.* is here *anserēs*, not *ansera*, I know that the *Nom. Sing.* can be only *anser*, not *ansus*.

8. *Vulneri*. “i,” changed into “is,” gives the *Gen. Sing.* *vulneris*; of which the *Nom. Sing.* may, according to the Table, be either *vulner* or *vulnus*; and not finding *vulner*, I look for *vulnus*, and find it.

9. *Pastōri*. “i,” changed into “is,” gives the *Gen. Sing.* *pastōris*; and “ōris” changed into “or,” according to the Table, gives *pastor*, the *Nom. Sing.* to be found in the Vocabulary.

10. *Pectōri*. “i,” changed into “is,” gives the *Gen. Sing.* *pectōris*; and “ōris,” changed into “us,” according to the Table, gives *pectus*, the *Nom. Sing.* to be found in the Vocabulary.

11. *Paludibus*. “ibus” changed into “is,” gives *paludis*; I observe “d” before “is,” and ac-

cording to Art. 83, I drop the ending "is," change "d" into "s," and get *palus*, the Nom. Sing. to be found in the Vocabulary.

12. *Parti*. "i," changed into "is," gives *parti*s; observing "t" before "is," I drop the ending "is," change "t" into "s," according to Art. 83, and get *pars*, the Nom. Sing. to be found in the Vocabulary.

13. *Crucibus*. "ibus" changed into "is," and "c" before "is," changed into "x," according to Art. 81, I get *crux*, the Nom. Sing. to be found in the Vocabulary.

14. *Leges*. "es," changed into "is," and "g" before the ending "is" changed into "x," I get *lex*, the Nom. Sing. to be found in the Vocabulary.

15. *Victricis*. Changing "icis" into "ix," according to Art. 84, I get *victrix*, the Nom. Sing. to be found in the Vocabulary.

16. *Judicis*. Changing "icis" into "ex," according to Art. 84, I get *jude*x, the Nom. Sing. to be found in the Vocabulary.

17. *Ensium*. This being a Gen. Plur. ending in "ium," I change, not "um" only, but "ium" into "is," according to Art. 85, which gives me the Gen. Sing. *ens*is.

18. *Nave*. "e," changed into "is," gives *nav*is, the Gen. Sing.; which not corresponding in respect of the letter or syllable before it with any of the endings indicated in either Article 82 or 83, I conclude

that the Nom. Sing. is the same as the Gen. Sing. according to Art. 86: accordingly navis is the Nom. Sing. found in the Vocabulary.

19. Gramina, genera, pecora. *These words being, by their endings, in either the Nom. or Acc. Plur. I transfer them at once to the Nom. Sing. according to Art. 87, by changing "mina" into "men," and "era" and "ora" into "us," and I get gramen for the Nom. Sing. of gramina; genus for the Nom. Sing. of genera, and pecus of pecora.*

. The teacher is now to exercise the learner in the application of the foregoing principles to the following Nouns of the Third Declension, first naming the Case in which each is given, and then discovering its Nom. Sing. proceeding, in each instance, in the manner exemplified above. The number affixed to each word is to refer the teacher to a word of similar ending in the Gen. Sing. in the above Examples, and the Nom. of each of the given words will be found by proceeding with it letter for letter, as the Author has done with the word referred to.

Cuspide.¹¹ mortem.¹² hospiti.² voces.¹³ aggeres.⁷ latronibus.³ pecudis.¹¹ sorōrum.⁹ decōris.¹⁰ formidini.¹ grege.¹⁴ muneris.⁸ montium.¹⁷ nomina.¹⁹ equite.² funera.¹⁹ anserem.⁷ igni.¹⁸ civibus.¹⁸ fratri.⁴ cornīcibus.¹⁵ regum.¹⁴ rectōrem.⁹ vindice.¹⁶ dentibus.¹² arce.¹³ accipitrum.⁴ flumini.⁵ collium.¹⁷ cespitibus.² ducem.¹³ origines.¹ tuberem.⁷ haruspīci.¹⁶ nemōra.¹⁹ nutricem.¹⁵ avibus.¹⁸ agmina.¹⁹ oneribus.⁸ lance.¹³ fontem.¹² corpōri.¹⁰ labōri.⁹ pectora.¹⁹ militum.² suberum.⁶ incude.¹¹ ætate.¹² leones.³ tegmina.¹⁹ frigōribus.¹⁰ amitem.² fraudi.¹²

V. GENERAL TABULAR VIEW OF THE ENDINGS OF NOUNS OF THE FIRST THREE DECLENSIONS.

89. The endings of Nouns of the Third Declension will extend the Table under Art. 52, as follows :

A Noun having the ending

a	{	will be a	{	N. or	{	of the 1st Declen-
		Noun in the		Ab. S.		sion ending in the
	{		{		{	N. S. in "a."
		or a Noun		N. or		of the 2nd Declen-
		in the		Ac. P.		sion ending in the
						N. S. in "um."
						or the 3rd Declen-
						sion ending in the
						N. S. in "men,"
						"us," or "e," ac-
						cording to Arts. 87
						and 88.

æ	{	will be a	{	G. or	{	of the 1st Declen-
		Noun in the		D. S. or		sion ending in the
				N. P.		N. S. in "a."

am	Ac. S.	{	of the 1st Declen-
arum	G. P.		
as	Ac. P.		
			sion ending in the
			N. S. in "a."

e	{	will be a Noun in the }	Ab. S.	{	of the 3rd Declen- sion ending in the N. S. according to the principles ex- plained in Arts. 82 —86.
-	{	or a Noun in the }	N. or Ac. S.	{	of the 3rd Declen- sion ending in the N. S. in "e."

em ..	{	will be a Noun in the }	Ac. S.	{	of the 3rd Declen- sion ending in the N. S. according to the principles ex- plained in Arts. 82 —86.
es.....	{		N. or Ac. P.	{	

i	{	will be a Noun in the	{	G. S.	{	of the 2nd Declen- sion ending in the N. S. in "um."
		or a Noun in the		G. S. or N. P.		of the 2nd Declen- sion ending in the N. S. in "us."
		or a Noun in the		D. S.		of the 3rd Declen- sion ending in the N. S. according to the principles ex- plained in Arts. 82 —86.

ibus ..	{ will be a } D. or	{ Noun in the } Ab. P.	{ of the 3rd Declension ending in the N. S. according to the principles explained in Arts. 82 —86.
is ..	{ will be a } N. or	{ Noun in the } G. S.	{ of the 3rd Declension ending in the N. S. according to the principles explained in Arts. 82 —86.
	{ or a Noun } D. or	{ in the } Ab. P.	{ of the 1st or 2nd Declension ending in the N. S. in "a," "us," or "um."
o	{ will be a } N. S.	{ Noun in the }	{ of the 3rd Declension, according to Art. 82.
	{ or a Noun } D. or	{ in the } Ab. S.	{ of the 2nd Declension ending in the N. S., in "us" or "um."
orum {	{ a Noun in } G. P.	{ the }	{ of the 2nd Declension ending in the N. S. in "us," or "um."
os ..	{ a Noun in } Ac. P.	{ the }	{ of the 2nd Declension ending in the N. S. in "us."

um ..	{	will be a	}	N. or	{	of the 2nd Declen-		
		Noun in the		Ac. S.		sion ending in the		
						N. S. in "um."		
	{	or a Noun	}	Ac. S.	{	of the 2nd Declen-		
		in the				sion ending in the		
						N. S. in "us."		
	{	or a Noun	}	G. P.	{	of the 3rd Declen-		
		in the				sion ending in the		
						N. S. according to		
						the principles ex-		
						plained in Arts. 82		
						—86.		
us ..	{	will be a	}	N. S.	{	of the 2nd Declen-		
		Noun in the				sion.		
	{	or a Noun	}	N. or	{	of the 3rd Declen-		
		in the		Ac. S.		sion.		

90. A word ending in "er," "or," "x," or "s," with a consonant before "s," will be a Noun of the Third Declension in the Nom. Sing. So also, generally speaking, will a word in "do," "go," "is," or "itas."

. The above Table has been more fully expressed than was perhaps necessary; but in this the Author has been desirous of rendering it more easy of application for the purposes of instruction. Its application and use will be further and more distinctly understood from the following

Examples of the Application of the foregoing Table to the Translation of Sentences.

1. *Sentence for Translation.* — Turba militum ad portas oppidi congregatur.

Following the rule given in Art. 60, I look for the Verb,

which I am told will be a word ending in "t" or "tur." I observe by the Verb ending in "tur" without "n" before it, that its Subject is Singular; I look for a word which by its ending may be a Noun in the N. S.; and as, by the Table, either "a" or "um" may be the ending of a Noun in the N. S. I conclude that either *turba* or *militum* is the Nominative to the Verb, and consequently the word to be taken first. I look for *turba* in the Vocabulary; and finding it, I conclude that it is the Nominative. Then what *militum*? by its ending, it may, according to the Table, be an Accusative Singular; but the Verb in the sentence being Passive, which I know by its ending in "tur," not "t," and there being no Preposition before it to govern it, I know, by what I am told in Art. 70, that it cannot be an Accusative; but again, I am told by the Table, that "um" may be the ending of a Noun in the Genitive Plural, of the 3rd Declension, ending in the N. S. according to the principles explained in Art. 82—86. Agreeably to what I read in Art. 81, I first transfer the Noun from the Genitive Plural to the Genitive Singular, by changing "um" into "is;" and observing the syllable before "is," according to Art. 79, I find that the Noun ends in "itis;" and according to the Table of Genitive Endings, given under Art. 82, I change "itis" into "es," which gives me the word *miles*, as the Nominative Singular to be found in the Vocabulary; I seek and find "*miles*, soldier;" and in translating the sentence I know that I am to take it after *turba*, the Noun nearest to it. The remainder of the sentence is easily made out, proceeding as with the sentences adduced for illustration under Art. 68, in pages 23—27.

2. *Sentence for Translation.*— *Filia patri epistolam dat.*

As before, I find the Verb; I observe that it ends in "t," not "nt;" consequently, its Subject is Singular. I look for

a word which, by its ending, may be a Noun in the Nominative Case Singular. *Filia* being the only such word, I conclude that it is the Nominative to the Verb, to be taken first. Then what is *patri*? By its ending it may, according to the Table, be a Noun in the Nominative Plural, or Genitive Singular of the 2nd Declension, ending in the Nominative Singular in "us," or in the Genitive Singular of the 2nd Declension, ending in the Nominative Singular in "um;" I look for *paterus*; not finding it, I look for *paterum*, and I do not find it. But, according to the Table, it may also be a Noun in the Dative Singular, of the 3rd Declension, ending in the Nominative Singular, according to the principles explained in Arts. 82—86. Agreeably to what I read in Art. 81, I transfer it from the Dative Singular to the Genitive Singular, by changing "i" into "is;" and, according to the Table of Genitive Endings, given under Art. 82, I change the ending "tris" into "ter," and obtain the word *pater* as the Nom. Sing. to be found in the Vocabulary; I look for *pater* and find it, and *patri* being in the Dative Case, I take it after the Accusative *epistolam*, according to the Rules of Construction, No. 4.

. The principles by which the learner is to be taught to arrive at the translation of a sentence having been so fully, and as the Author trusts, clearly developed and expounded in their application to the two foregoing sentences, it is presumed that the teacher will thoroughly understand the method of arriving at the translation of any of the following sentences, and have no difficulty in teaching it to the learner, taking advantage of the notes with which the sentences are occasionally interspersed.

SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION.

. The number affixed to the several Nouns in the following sentences is for the same purpose of reference as explained in p. 39.

1. *Matris⁴ oculi ob mortem¹² filii lacrymis implentur.*

2. *Tubæ clangor infantis¹³ pectus timoribus⁹ agitat.*

The ending "or," being, according to Art. 90, that of a Noun in the 3rd Declension in the Nom. Sing. it follows that *p e c t u s*, though, by its ending it may be either Nom. or Acc. Sing. can here be Acc. only.

3. *Pastor viam per sylvam duci*¹³ *indicat.*
4. *Avium*¹⁸ *carmina*¹⁹ *viatōris*⁹ *aures*¹⁸ *delectant.*
5. *Rex hospiti*⁸ *poculum vino implet.*

In this sentence it will be observed that the Dative *h o s p i t i* must be translated with the Preposition "for," introducing the Possessive Adjective "his."

6. *Custodes*¹¹ *carcerem*⁷ *cum latronibus*³ *intran.*
7. *Filius a patre*⁴ *propter diligentiam laudatur.*
8. *Pastor oves*¹⁸ *fistula mulcet.*
9. *Mater filii vulnera*¹⁹ *videt.*
10. *Milites*² *pugnæ pericula conjugibus*¹⁴ *narrant.*
11. *Procella pavōrem*⁹ *in animis remigum*¹⁶ *excitat.*

Here, on finding that *r e m i g u m* must be a Noun in the Gen. Pl. the learner will seek *r e m i x* as its Nom. the word obtained by dropping "is" in the Gen. Sing. *r e m i g i s*, and changing "g" into "x" according to Art. 84; and not finding *r e m i x* he will look for *r e m e x*.

12. *Pauperum*⁶ *necessitudines*¹ *a sacerdote*¹² *alle-*
vantur.

13. *Bruma corpora*¹⁹ *frigōre*⁸ *pertentat*

Here, the Adjective "our" must be introduced with the Noun *c o r p o r a*, upon the same principle as the Adjectives "his," "her," "their," in other sentences.

14. *Discipuli difficultates labōre*² *superant.*
15. *Ducum*¹³ *verba militum*² *ardōrem*⁹ *resuscitant.*
16. *Avium*¹⁸ *nidi inter ramos frondibus*¹¹ *celantur.*

17. Cervus sagittæ cuspidē¹¹ vulneratur.
 18. Filius patri⁴ amoris⁹ pignora¹⁹ dat.
 19. Cives¹⁸ oppidum aggere⁸ circumdant.
 20. Agricola semina¹⁹ in sulcos jactat.

Remember, that the Preposition *in* governing an *Accusative*, is translated "into."

21. Mulierum⁸ pectora¹⁸ periculis, formidine¹ agitantur.

In this sentence are two Ablatives: *periculis*, to be translated with the Preposition "by;" and *formidine*, to be translated with the Preposition "with."

22. Scelera¹⁹ legum¹⁴ auctoritate¹³ poenis vindicantur.

23. Juvenis¹⁸ patris⁴ amico pisces¹⁸ in flumine⁵ arundine¹ captat.

Here, *amico* is Dative, to be translated with the Preposition "for," and the Adjective "his," will be introduced with the translation of the Noun *patri*.

24. Medicina corpōri¹⁰ salutem¹² dat.
 25. Animi tranquillitas virtute¹³ servatur.

Here, *tranquillitas* is a Nom. ending in "itas," according to Art. 85.

26. Piscator retia in mare jactat.

In this sentence, I at once conclude that *piscator* is the Nom. to the Verb, according to Art. 90. So *retia* cannot be Nom. Sing.; nor is it Abl. Sing. since I do not find *retia* in the Vocabulary, because I learn from the Table that "a" being the ending in the Abl. Sing. of a Noun in "a," the Abl. is the same as the Nom. Sing. So that *retia* must be either Nom. or Acc. Pl. from *retium* or

rete, and not finding *retium*, I look for *rete*, and find it. Again, *mare* may, by its ending, be Abl. Sing.; its Gen. Sing. being *maris*, and its Nom. Sing. *maris*, according to Art. 86; but not finding *maris* I remember that, by the Table, “e” may be the ending of an Acc. Sing. from a Nom. in “e,” and that the word will be the same in the Nom. as in the Acc. Sing. So I look for *mare* and find it.

27. *Concordia inter amicos virtute fovetur.*

Here the Noun *concordia* can be a Nom. Sing. only.

28. *Vitia vitam dedecorant.*

Here *vitia* must be Nom. Pl. from *vitium* or *vite*; I look for *vitium* and find it; had I not found it, I should have looked for *vite*.

29. *Rex hospitibus cubilia parat.*

Here *cubilia* must be Acc. Pl. from either *cubiliu*m or *cubile*; I look for the former, and, not finding it, I look for *cubile*.

30. *Ignavia juvenum animos ad turpitudinem inclinat.*

CHAPTER V.

I. OF CONJUGATION.

91. As Nouns which have the same ending in the Genitive Case Singular are said to be of the same Declension, so Verbs, which have the same ending in the Infinitive Mood, are said to be of the same CONJUGATION.

II. OF THE DIFFERENT CONJUGATIONS OF LATIN VERBS. -

92. Those Verbs which have the ending "are" in the Infinitive Mood, are said to be of the First Conjugation; and those which have the ending "ēre" in the Infinitive Mood, (the "ē" sounded like the "e" in "evil,") are said to be of the Second Conjugation.

93. There are two more Conjugations of Verbs; those namely, which have the ending "ĕre" in the Infinitive Mood, (the "ĕ" sounded like the "e" in "numeral,") and those which have the ending "ire" in the Infinitive Mood. The former are said to be of the Third Conjugation, and the latter of the Fourth Conjugation. Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation are much fewer in number than Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

III. OF THE ENDINGS OF THE VERBS OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS IN THE PRESENT TENSE, WHEN THE SUBJECT IS THE THIRD PERSON.

94. The endings of a Verb of the Third Conjugation in the Present Tense, when the Subject is the Third Person, are as follow:

SING.

PLUR.

Ac. "it." Pas. "itur." | Ac. "unt." Pas. "untur."
and of a Verb of the Fourth Conjugation, as follow:

SING.

PLUR.

Ac. "it." Pas. "itur." | Ac. "iunt." Pas. "iuntur."

95. Hence, in seeking the meaning of a Verb ending in "it," as the ending "it" belongs equally to the Third and Fourth Conjugations, its Infinitive Form will be found by the change of the ending "it" into either "ĕre," the ending in the Infinitive Mood of a Verb of the *Third* Conjugation, or into "ire," the ending in the Infinitive Mood of a Verb of the *Fourth* Conjugation. But, as there are fewer Verbs of the Fourth than the Third Conjugation, a Verb ending in "it" is to be sought in the Vocabulary, as of the *Third* Conjugation, in the first instance, that is, with the ending "it" changed into "ĕre;" and, if no such Verb is found in the Vocabulary, it is then to be sought as a Verb of the Fourth Conjugation, that is, with the ending "it" changed into "ire."

Illustration.—If the sentence given to be translated were "pastor prope oves dormit," I should, in seeking the meaning of the Verb *d o r m i t*, first seek it as a Verb of the *Third* Conjugation, that is, I should look for *d o r m ĕ r e*; and then, not finding *d o r m ĕ r e*, I should seek it as a Verb of the *Fourth* Conjugation, that is, I should look for *d o r m i r e*, and I should find "*d o r m i r e*, to sleep." Were the sentence the following: "*puella scribit epistolam*," I should, in seeking the meaning of the Verb *s c r i b i t*, look, as before, for *s c r i b ĕ r e*; and I should find "*s c r i b ĕ r e*, to write."

96. In seeking the meaning of a Verb ending in "itur," (the "i" sounded like the "i" in "capital,") or in "unt" or "untur," as these are endings belonging to the *Third* Conjugation only, a Verb, having any one

of these endings, will *always* be found as a Verb of the Third Conjugation, that is, with the ending "ĕre" in the Infinitive Mood; and, upon the same principle, a Verb ending in "itur," (the "i" sounded as the "i" in "idle,") or in "iunt" or "iuntur," will *mostly* be found as a Verb of the Fourth Conjugation, that is, with the ending "ire" in the Infinitive Mood.

Illustration.—In the sentences "epistola scribĭtur a filio," "aves canunt inter ramos," "flores leguntur in prato," the Verbs to be found in the Vocabulary would be s c r i b ĕ r e, c a n ĕ r e, and l e g ĕ r e; and, in the sentences "servus a domino punĭtur," "puellæ ad portum veniunt," "mensæ ab ancillis poliuntur," the Verbs to be found in the Vocabulary would be p u n i r e, v e n i r e, and p o l i r e.

SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION.

1. Ferrum igne molĭtur.
2. Equus gramen inter oves carpit.
3. Mater filiæ vocem audit.
4. Pastor viatōrem ad ripam fluminis ducit.
5. Epistola a duce ad regem mittĭtur.
6. Nemōra æstate frondibus vestiuntur.
7. Captiva patri a victōre redditur.
8. Nautæ filius conchas in littōre sorōri quærit.

Here "in" will be translated "on."

9. Agricola terram vomere vertit.
10. Barbari salutem fuga petunt.
11. Cives oppidum aggere cingunt.
12. Custodes oppidi portas aperiunt.

97. A few Verbs ending in "iunt" and "iuntur" have the Infinitive ending in "ĕre," not "īre." So the Infinitive of a Verb in "iunt" or "iuntur," if not found by changing these endings into "īre," must be sought by changing them into "ĕre."

CHAPTER VI.*

I. OF SOME ENDINGS OF NOUNS OF THE SECOND AND THIRD DECLENSIONS, NOT NOTICED IN THE PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

98. When a Noun of the Second Declension has "r" before the ending appropriate to its Case, its ending in the Nominative Singular will be found by simply dropping the letters after "r," when "r" has "ĕ" before it. When "r" has a consonant before it, the Nominative Singular will be found by changing the ending, inclusively of "r," into either "er" or "rum."

Thus of pueros the Nominative Singular is puer
 generum gener
 found by dropping the ending "os" in p u e r o s, and
 "um" in g e n e r u m, the "r" in each of these words
 having "ĕ" before it.

* The teacher is recommended not to require the pupil to study this Chapter till he has read and mastered the other Chapters. The same recommendation applies to any subsequent Chapter or Section similarly marked with an asterisk.

101. When "b" or "p" has "i" before it, the "i" must be changed into "e," in the same way as "i" before "c" and "g" in Nouns ending in the Nominative Singular in "ex," according to Art. 84.

Thus of principis the Nominative Singular is princeps
 cœlibis cœlebs

102. When "is" the ending in the Genitive Case Singular of a Noun of the Third Declension has a single "l" before it, the Nominative Singular will be found by simply dropping "is."

Thus of sôlis the Nominative Singular is sol
 vigilis vigil

103. The Nouns enumerated in Art. 99, as ending in the Nominative Singular in "les," form, of course, exceptions to the principle laid down in the last Article; those in "bes" and "pes," and the Noun *orbis*, which is the same in the Nominative as in the Genitive Singular, to the principle laid down in Art. 100; those in "des" and "tes," and the Nouns *compages* and *strages*, to the principles in Art. 83. These will, however, offer no difficulty, if they be carefully committed to memory.

104. Other exceptions to the principle laid down in Art. 83, are to be found, being mostly words which end in the Genitive Case Singular in "tis," and have the same form in the Nominative as in the Genitive Singular; whereas by the principles of Art. 83, the Nominative ought to be obtained by dropping "is" and changing "t" before "is" into "s;"

but little difficulty will be experienced if, in every instance of the principle laid down in Art. 83 failing to lead to the Nominative Singular, the *Nominative Singular* be sought as identical with the *Genitive Singular*.

105. The Nominative Singular of a Noun ending in the Nominative and Accusative Plural in "alia," and in the Genitive Singular in "alis," will be found by changing "alis" into "al."

Thus of animalis the Nominative Singular is animal.

106. The Nominative Singular of a Noun ending in the Genitive Singular in "ūris," and "ūris," will be found by changing "ūris" into "us," (except *fūris* from *fūr*,) and "ūris" into "ur." The former end in the Nominative and Accusative Plural commonly in "ūra."

Thus of tellūris the Nominative Singular is tellus

.... fulgūris fulgur

107. Of Nouns ending in the Genitive Singular in "ōris," four end in the Nominative Singular in "ur," and three in "or," forming exceptions to the principle laid down in Art. 82, according to which they would end in the Nominative Singular in "us:"

GEN.	NOM.	GEN.	NOM.
ebōris	ebur	marmōris	marmor
femōris	femur	æquōris	æquor
robōris	robur	arbōris	arbor
jecōris	jecur		

108. Of Nouns ending in the Genitive Singular in "ōris," six end in the Nominative Singular in "os:"

GEN.	NOM.	GEN.	NOM.
flōris	flos	rōris	ros
mōris	mos	lepōris	lepos
ōris	os	honōris	honos

109. Of the few Nouns ending in the Genitive Singular in "aris," one has the Nominative Singular ending in "as," the rest in "ar."

Thus of maris the Nominative Singular is mas
 jubaris jubar

110. The Nominatives of the following Nouns not being discoverable by the application of any foregoing rule, they are here given in the Genitive Case Singular, and in the Nominative Case Singular and Plural; those ending in the Nominative Plural in "a," being the same in the Accusative, as in the Nominative, Singular.

G. S.	N. S.	N. P.	
æris	æres	æra	brass, money
bovis	bos	boves	ox
cadaveris	cadaver	cadavera	dead body
capitis	caput	capita	head
carnis	caro	not used	meat
cineris	cinis	cineres	ashes
cordis	cor	corda	heart
hominis	homo	homines	man
imbris	imber	imbres	shower
itineris	iter	itinera	journey
lactis	lac	not used	milk
mellis	mel	mella	honey
nivis	nix	nives	snow

G. S.	N. S.	N. P.
noctis	....nox	..... noctes <i>night</i>
obsidis	.... obses	..... obsides <i>hostage</i>
ossis	.....os	..... ossa <i>bone</i>
pectinis	.. pecten	.... pectinis .. <i>comb</i>
pulveris	.... pulvis	.... not used .. <i>dust</i>
sanguinis	.. sanguis	.... not used .. <i>blood</i>
supellectilis	supellex	.... not used .. <i>furniture</i>
vasis	..... vas	..... vasa <i>vase</i>

SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION.

. The Nominatives of the words in italics depend upon the principles in the foregoing Section, or may be found in it.

Flumina hostium *sanguine* tinguuntur. Discipulus a *magistro* amatur. Rex *genero* munera dat. Montium cacumina *nive* teguntur. Mulieres *capita* pallio velant. Navium carinæ *ære* firmantur. Cives frumentum *itineri* parant. Nuncii ad *consulem* a ducibus mittuntur. Ovium vellera *hominibus* vestes præbent. Navitæ cymbam ad *tellurem* remis urgent. Lunæ nitor *nubibus* obscuratur. Segetes *sôle* maturantur. Flamma *trabes* urit. Hostes *urbem* equitum agmine cingunt. *Delubri* muri fumo nigrantur. Prata *rore* madent. Viator hominum *mores* videt. *Vigiles* intra muros dormiunt. Pueri ad *arborem* currunt. Cælum *fulgure* coruscat. *Crūra* tremunt.

II. OF NOUNS OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH DECLENSIONS.

111. There are two, and only two, more Declensions of Nouns, in one of which the Nouns end in the Genitive Case Singular in "us," and in the other in "ei." Those which end in the Genitive Sin-

gular in "us," are said to be of the Fourth Declension, and those in "ei" of the Fifth Declension.

112. The endings of these Nouns in the other Cases are as follow:

In the Fourth Declension.

	NOM.	AC.	GEN.	DAT.	ABL.
S.	us	um	us	ui	u
P.	us & ua		um	ibus	

. Those Nouns of this Declension which end in the Nom. and Ac. Pl. in "ua," end in "u" in every Case in the Singular Number.

In the Fifth Declension.

	NOM.	AC.	GEN.	DAT.	ABL.
S.	es	em	ei	ei	e
P.	es		erum	ebus	

113. Hence the following supplementary Table of Endings of Nouns of the Fourth and Fifth Declensions :

A Noun ending in

e ..	{ will be a Noun in the }	Abl. S.	} of the 5th Declension ending in the Nom. Sing. in "es."
ebus		{ D. or Abl. P.	
ei		{ G. or D. S.	
em		Acc. S.	
erum		G. P.	
es		{ N. S. N. or Acc. P }	

ibus.	{ will be a Noun in the	{ D. or Ab. P.	{ of the 4th Declension ending in the Nom. S. in "us" or "u."
u	{	Ab. S.	{ of a Noun of the 4th Declension ending in the Nom. Sing. in "us."
		N. or Ac. S.	{ of a Noun of the 4th Declension ending in the Nom. Sing. in "u."
ua	{	N. or Ac. P.	{ of a Noun of the 4th Declension ending in the Nom. Sing. in "u."
ui		D. S.	{ of a Noun of the 4th Declension ending in the Nom. Sing. in "us."
uum		G. P.	{ of a Noun of the 4th Declension ending in the Nom. Sing. in "us" or "u."

114. It will be observed that of the above endings some appear only in this Table; others, both in this and in the Table given at p. 40; the former are the following: "ebus," "ēi," "ērum," "u;" the rest may indicate Nouns of the First, Second, or Third Declension; consequently, the pupil will have re-

course to the Table above given, when that given in p. 40 fails to lead him to the Nominative Singular.

Illustration.—The Noun *f i d ē i* would be at once considered as a Noun of the Fifth Declension, and the Noun to be found in the Vocabulary, *f i d e s*, according to the above Table; the Noun *n o c t u a* might, by its ending, be either a Noun in the Nom. or Abl. Case Sing. of the *First* Declension, ending in the Nom. Sing. in “a,” or in the Nom. or Ac. Case Plur. of the *Second* Declension, ending in the Nom. Sing. in “um;” and on turning to the Vocabulary, the pupil would find *n o c t u a*; were the Noun *c o r n u a*, neither *c o r n u a* nor *c o r n u u m* would be found in the Vocabulary, and the pupil would know that it was not of either the First or Second Declension, and that it must consequently be sought as a Noun of the *Fourth* Declension, looking for *c o r n u* according to the above Table; and he would find *c o r n u*. In the same way were the Noun *m a n i b u s*, if he sought it as a Noun of the Third Declension, he would look for *m a n i s*, according to Art. 86; and not finding it, he would seek it in the Vocabulary as a Noun of the Fourth Declension, and find *m a n u s*, the ending “ibus” changed into “us,” according to the above Table. Were the word *g e n i b u s*, not finding it as a Noun of the Third Declension, he would look for *g e n u s*, and not finding *g e n u s*, he would seek, and find, *g e n u*, also according to the above Table.

CHAPTER VII.

I. OF GENDER.

115. Nouns which name Male things are said to be of the MASCULINE GENDER; and those which name Female things, of the FEMININE GENDER;

and, in *English*, those which name inanimate things are said to be of NEUTER GENDER.

116. In Latin, Nouns which name inanimate things are said to be, some of them of the Masculine, some, the Feminine, and some, Neuter Gender.

117. It may be stated, as a general rule, that the Gender of a Latin Noun depends upon *its ending in the Nominative Case Singular*.

118. Nouns ending in the Nominative Case Singular in "a," consequently those of the First Declension, are, as a general rule, of the Feminine Gender; those in "us," of the Masculine, and those in "um," of Neuter Gender; consequently, Nouns of the Second Declension are, as a general rule, Masculine or Neuter, according as they end in "us" or "um." Nouns of the Third Declension are of all Genders; those of the Fourth in "us," Masculine or Feminine, principally Masculine; and in "u," Neuter; those of the Fifth Declension are all Feminine.

119. All Nouns ending in "a" in the Nominative Plural, are of Neuter Gender; consequently, all Nouns of the Third Declension ending in the Nominative Singular in "men" and "us," are of Neuter Gender, inasmuch as they all end in the Nominative Plural in "mina," "era," and "ora."

120. The principle laid down in Art. 78, may now be stated as follows: a Neuter Noun has always in the Accusative Case, in either Number, the same ending as in the Nominative Case in that Number.

II. OF ADJECTIVES.

121. Latin Adjectives have the same variations of Case as Nouns, some ending in the Genitive Singular in "æ," which, like Nouns, ending similarly in the Genitive Singular, are said to be of the First Declension; some in "i," said to be of the Second Declension, and some in "is," said to be of the Third Declension.

122. Adjectives being words used with Nouns as distinctive of some quality in the Nouns with which they are used, an Adjective of the First Declension is used with a Feminine Noun; and an Adjective of the Second Declension with a Masculine or Neuter Noun. Adjectives of the Third Declension are used with Nouns of any Gender.

123. An Adjective of the Second Declension ends in "us," when it is used in the Nominative Case with a Masculine Noun, and in "um," with a Neuter Noun.

124. Every Adjective of the Second Declension is also an Adjective of the First Declension; that is, it may be used in the Nominative Singular with a Feminine Noun by the change of "us" into "a."

125. Hence Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions are commonly said to be *Adjectives of Three Endings*, because they may be used in the Nominative Case Singular with either the ending "us," "a," or "um," according as they are used with Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter Nouns.

Illustration.—The Latin Adjective for "good" is an Adjective of *three* endings, because it will be *b o n u s*, if used

in the Nom. Sing. with a Masculine Noun; *b o n a*, with a Feminine Noun; and *b o n u m*, with a Neuter Noun.

126. Adjectives of the Third Declension are, some of them, Adjectives of *two* endings; one being the ending when they are used in the Nominative Singular with either a Masculine or Feminine Noun, and the other, the ending when they are used in the Nominative Singular with a Neuter Noun. Some are Adjectives of *one* ending only, the ending being, in the Nominative Singular, the same, whether the Noun used with them be Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter.

127. An Adjective of two endings ends in "is" or "or," when used in the Nominative Singular with either a Masculine or Feminine Noun, and in "e" or "us," with a Neuter Noun.

128. The ending in the Nominative Singular of an Adjective of one ending is variable.

129. The endings of Adjectives in the several Cases are as follow:

1. *Of an Adjective of Three Endings.*

		NOM.	ACC.	GEN.	DAT.	ABL.
Sing.	1.	a	am	æ	æ	a
	2.	us	um	i	o	o
	3.	um				
Plur.	1.	æ	as	arum	is	is
	2.	i	os	orum	is	is
	3.	a	a			

2. *Of an Adjective of Two Endings.*

	NOM.	ACC.	GEN.	DAT.	ABL.
Sing.	1. is	em	is	i	i
	2. e	e			
	3. or	ōrem	ōris	ōri	ōre or ōri
	4. us	us			

	NOM. & ACC.	GEN.	DAT. & ABL.
Plur.	1. es	ium	ibus
	2. ia		
	3. ōres	ōrum	ōribus
	4. ōra		

130. Adjectives of *one* ending in the Nominative Singular are of *two* endings in the Accusative Singular, and in the Nominative and Accusative Plural ; one being the ending, when they are used in those Cases with a Masculine or Feminine Noun ; the other, when they are used with a Neuter Noun.

131. The ending of an Adjective of *one* ending, when used in the Accusative Singular with a Masculine Noun, will be “em,” and, with a Neuter Noun, the same as in the Nominative Singular ; and, in the Nominative and Accusative Plural, “es,” when used with a Masculine or Feminine Noun, and “ia,” with a Neuter Noun.

132. The Adjectives of the Third Declension which are of *one* ending in the Nominative Singular, are those which end in the Genitive Singular in “antis,” “ēntis,” “edis,” “etis,” and “itis,” “ācis,” “īcis,” and “īcis,” “ōcis,” “ucis,” “eris,” and

“lis,” and the Nominative Singular to be sought in the Vocabulary (the Adjectives being given in the Vocabulary like Nouns, in the Nominative Singular) will, in each instance, be found by the application of the same principles as that of a *Noun* ending similarly in the Genitive Singular.

Illustration.—Of an Adjective ending in the Gen. Sing. in “antis,” or “entis,” the Nom. Sing. will be found by changing “tis” into “s,” according to the principle explained in Art. 83; of an Adjective ending in the Gen. Sing. in “edis,” “etis,” or “itis,” the Nom. Sing. will be found by changing these endings into “es,” the former two according to the principle explained in Art. 83; the last according to that in Art. 82; of an Adjective ending in the Gen. Sing. in “âcis,” “îcis,” “ôcis,” or “ucis,” the Nom. Sing. will be found by changing “cis” in each of these endings into “x,” according to Art. 83; of an Adjective ending in the Gen. Sing. in “îcis,” the Nom. Sing. will be found by changing “îcis” into “ex,” according to Art. 84; of an Adjective ending in the Gen. Sing. in “eris” or “lis,” the Nom. Sing. will be found by changing “eris” into “er,” according to Art. 82, and dropping “is” after “l,” according to Art. 106.

133. Adjectives of the Third Declension ending in the Genitive Singular otherwise than as specified in the last Article, will be Adjectives of *two* endings, with a few exceptions, of not very frequent occurrence, to be noticed hereafter; and will be the same words in the Nominative as in the Genitive, even when the ending in the Genitive is such as would indicate a *different* ending in the Nominative, were the word a Noun, not an Adjective.

Illustration.—Thus *binominem* is, in the Gen. and Nom. Sing. *binominis*.

134. Remember, that the forms of Adjectives or *two* endings are, in the Nominative and Genitive Singular, identical; that “i” may be the ending of an *Adjective* of the Third Declension, in the Ablative as well as the Dative Singular; that Adjectives of *two* endings are reduced from their forms in the Nominative and Accusative *Plural*, as used with Neuter Nouns, that is, ending in “ia,” to the form in which they are to be sought in the Vocabulary, by the change of “ia” into “is;” and from that in which they are used with Neuter Nouns in the Nominative and Accusative Singular, that is, ending in “e,” by the change of “e” into “is.”

III. OF THE AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES WITH NOUNS.

135. Adjectives of the First Declension are said to be Adjectives of the Feminine Gender; and Adjectives of the Second Declension are said to be of the Masculine or Neuter Gender, according as they end in the Nominative Singular in “us” or “um.”

136. You were told in Art. 122, that Adjectives of the First Declension are used with Nouns of the Feminine Gender; Adjectives of the Second Declension in “us,” with Nouns of the Masculine Gender, and in “um,” with Nouns of Neuter Gender. *Compare* this with what you are told in the last Article,

it appears that Masculine Adjectives are used with Masculine Nouns; Feminine Adjectives with Feminine Nouns, and Neuter Adjectives with Neuter Nouns; in other words, Adjectives are always of the same Gender as the Nouns they are used with.

137. The Number also, and the Case of an Adjective, will always be the same as the Number and Case of the Noun it is used with.

138. The principles of Grammar developed in the last two Articles, are commonly expressed in the following words: **AN ADJECTIVE AGREES WITH ITS NOUN IN GENDER, NUMBER, AND CASE.**

139. The principle of the Verb agreeing with its Nominative, as laid down by the Rule given in Art. 31, is commonly called the **FIRST CONCORD**; and that of an Adjective agreeing with its Noun, as laid down by the Rule given in the last Article, the **SECOND CONCORD.**

IV. OF PECULIAR ENDINGS OF ADJECTIVES SERVING GENERALLY TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

140. You may observe that the endings of Adjectives in the several Cases are identical with those of Nouns in the same Cases, so far as regards the last syllable; and though, in very many instances, it is practice only that will enable you to determine when a word, with an ending which you know to be as much the ending of an Adjective as a Noun, is a Noun, and when it is an Adjective, the following

considerations will nevertheless very generally assist you in distinguishing what words are Adjectives, and what are Nouns.

141. A word with an ending of the Second Declension will *more generally* be an Adjective than a Noun, especially when its ending in the Nominative Singular will be any one of the following Masculine endings : “ōsus,” “ānus,” “ēnus,” “īnus,” “īcus,” and “īdus,” “āvus,” and “īvus,” “stus,” and “entus.” If it may be considered as a Neuter Noun having the ending “mentum” in the Nominative Singular (observe the “m” as distinguishing this ending from the last of those enumerated above), it will be a Noun.

142. Every Adjective of the First Declension being also an Adjective of the Second Declension, according to Art. 124, a word which might be referred to a Nominative Singular ending in “osa,” or any other ending, differing from those enumerated in the last Article, only in the last letter being “a” instead of “us,” will be as much an Adjective, as a word with an ending of the Second Declension.

143. A word with an ending of the Third Declension will *more generally* be an Adjective, when its ending in the Nominative Singular will be any one of the following : “estris” or “estis,” “ax,” “ox,” or “ux,” “alis,” “elis,” “īlis,” or “īlis,” especially “bīlis.”

*Application of the foregoing Principles to the
Translation of Sentences.*

PRELIMINARY NOTICES.

Adjectives being words *used* with Nouns are generally to be *taken* with them in translating sentences.

Adjectives of the First Declension being also Adjectives of the Second Declension, they are given in the Vocabulary as Adjectives of the Second Declension; and must be looked for as such; that is, with the ending "us" instead of "a."

Adjectives of the Third Declension, of two endings, are given in the Vocabulary with the Masculine ending "is."

1. *Sentence for Translation.*—Magister ignāvos discipulos punit.

In this sentence the word *ignāvōs*, which has an ending of the Second Declension, will become in the Nominative Singular *ignāvus*, by the change of "os" into "us;" and as it ends in "āvus," I consider it to be an Adjective, according to Art. 141, and I find "*ignāvus*, idle;" and, in translating the sentence, I shall say: *ignāvōs discipulos*, idle pupils.

2. *Sentence for Translation.*—Frater magnam pupam sorōri dedit.

Here one of the two words *magnam* and *pupam* is a Noun, and the other an Adjective: if *magnam* be a Noun, I shall find *magna*; but I do not find it; so I conclude that it is an Adjective of the First Declension, and I *look* for it as an Adjective of the *Second* Declension, that is, I look for *magnus*, and I find "*magnus*, large."

3. *Sentence for Translation.*—Femina triste fatum filii conjugī narrat.

In this sentence I find by looking to the Vocabulary that *fatum* is a Neuter Substantive; so I know that *triste* being an Adjective used in the Accusative Case ending in "e," with a Neuter Noun, it is to be transferred to the Nominative Singular in the form in which it is to be sought in the Vocabulary, by changing "e" into "is," according to Art. 134, and, making that change, I look for *tristis*, and I find "*tristis*, sad;" and, in translating the sentence, I say: *triste fatum*, the sad fate.

. It is presumed that the above illustrations, with the assistance of the notes with which the following sentences are interspersed, will be sufficient to render the translation of them easy both to learn and to teach.

SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION.

. The Adjective will be placed either before or after its Noun, more generally, after it.

1. *Bella dira parantur.*
2. *Carmina dulcia audiuntur.*
3. *Puella formosa victōri auream corōnam dat.*

Each of the Nouns *puella* and *corōnam* has an Adjective with it.

4. *Navis tutum portum petit.*
5. *Nauta scopulum periculosum videt.*
6. *Duces prædæ magnam partem militibus concedunt.*
7. *Viator comiti celsam arcem monstrat.*

The Adjective *celsam*, which is here an Adjective of the First Declension, is to be sought in the Vocabulary as an Adjective of the Second Declension *celsus*, according to the Preliminary Notice in page 69.

8. *Sagitta avem ferrea cuspide vulnerat.*

9. *Custōdes saxa ingentia ad cavernam volvunt.*

The Adjective is *ingentia*, and its form in the Vocabulary is *ingens*, according to Arts. 132 and 83.

10. *Pater filio nomen illustre dat.*

The Adjective is *illustre*, and its form in the Vocabulary, *illustrius*, according to Art. 134.

11. *Asinus dorso grave onus portat.*

The Nominative of the Adjective in this sentence is to be found according to Art. 134, as in the last sentence. The Ablative *dorso* to be translated with the Preposition "on."

12. *Luna tremulum lumen præbet.*

13. *Uxor conjugii oscula multa dat.*

14. *Mater filii corpus exsanguie videt.*

15. *Hortus æstate variis flosculis ornatur.*

16. *Canis lepōris vestigia nare sagāci indagat.*

The word to be selected as the Adjective will be *sagaci*, according to the observation in Art. 143. It will be remembered that according to the remark in Art. 134, "i" is the ending of an Adjective of the Third Declension in the Ablative as well as the Dative.

17. *Luscinia suavem camenam canōra voce edit.*

18. *Avāri animus insāno pecuniæ amōre vexatur.*

From this sentence it will be seen that the Adjective and Noun do not always come immediately together.

19. *Viātor fessa membra placido somno recreat.*

20. *Nuncius ad oppidum velōci pede currit.*

21. *Sapiens incerta fortunæ dona spernit.*

22. *Bruma fluviorum aquas glaciāli vincit catēna.*

23. Nautæ amœna littora lætis oculis spectant.

24. Sylvæ dulci avium carmine resonant.

25. Ignotæ terræ littora portum quassæ navi præbent.

144. The Nominative of an Adjective of the Second Declension ending in the Genitive Singular in "ri," will be found either by the application of the principles already established, that is by the change of "i" into "us," or by dropping the ending "i" when "r" has a vowel before it; or by changing "ri," into "er," when "r" has a consonant before it.

26. Cœlum atra nube* obscuratur.

27. Mater infantis teneram ætatem anxia sollicitudine fovet.

28. Ensis rubro sanguine* madet.

29. Lanius taurum crebris ictibus* enecat.

30. Senex molestam vitam ægro corpore degit.

31. Deus navis lintea prospero distendit flatu.*

32. Poeta pulchræ puellæ nomen assiduo carmine celebrat.

33. Pueri* animus comitis asperis verbis ad iram incitatur.

34. Victor intëgram legionem ad urbem* reducit.

35. Bellator sacram numinis sedem* scelesto ferro violat.

36. Urbis* muri nigro fumo fœdantur.

* The Nominatives of the Nouns marked with an asterisk are to be found by a reference to Chap. VI.

V. OF THE NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

145. Of the Latin Numeral Adjectives, only the first three are *declined*, that is, assume a different form according to the Case and Gender of the Noun.

146. The forms of these three, in the several Cases, are as follow : the *first* column exhibiting the forms used with a *Masculine*, the *second*, those with a *Feminine*, and the *third*, those with a *Neuter* Noun.

1. *One*.

IN THE SINGULAR.

<i>Nom</i>	unus	una	unum
<i>Acc</i>	unum	unam	unum
<i>Gen</i>	unius	} the forms in the Genitive and Dative being the same with a Feminine or Neuter, as with a Masculine Noun.	
<i>Dat</i>	uni		
<i>Abl</i>	uno	una	uno

IN THE PLURAL.

<i>Nom</i>	uni	unæ	una
<i>Acc</i>	unos	unas	una
<i>Gen</i>	unoram	unarum	unorum
<i>Dat</i>	} .. unis..	} the forms in the Dative and Ablative being the same with a Feminine or Neuter, as with a Masculine Noun.	
<i>Abl</i>			

The Plural forms of this Adjective are used with Nouns of a particular class only, of which you will be told in the next Chapter.

2. *Two.*

IN THE SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	duo	duæ	duo
<i>Acc.</i>	duos	duas	duo
<i>Gen.</i>	duorum	duarum	duorum
<i>Dat.</i> } and <i>Abl.</i> }	.. duobus	duabus	duobus

The forms of the Adjective *a m b o*, translated "both," are the same as those of *d u o*, the "o" in *a m b o* being changed in the several Cases, precisely as the "o" in *d u o* in the same Cases.

3. *Three.*

In the	<i>Nom.</i> }	used with a	{	<i>Masc.</i>	} Noun	tres
	and			or		
..	<i>Acc.</i> }			<i>Fem.</i>		
..	.....			<i>Neut.</i>	..	tria
..	<i>Gen.</i>	whatever the Gender of the Noun...				trium
..	<i>Dat.</i> }	}				tribus
	and					
..	<i>Abl.</i> }					

147. The Numerals, from two hundred inclusively, are declined (but, of course, in the Plural Number only) as Nouns of the Second Declension, ending in the Plural Nominative in "i," when used with a Masculine Noun; as Nouns of the First Declension, when used with a Feminine Noun; and as Nouns of the Second Declension, ending in the Plural Nominative in "a," when used with a Neuter Noun: that is, their endings are in the

	With a Masc. Noun.	With a Fem. Noun.	With a Neut. Noun.
<i>Nom.</i>	i	æ	a
<i>Acc.</i>	os	as	a
<i>Gen.</i>	orum	arum	orum
<i>Dat.</i> }	. . is	is	is
<i>Abl.</i> }			

148. The Numerals, from two hundred to a thousand inclusively, as used in the Nominative with a Masculine Noun, are

200. ducenti	600. sexcenti
300. trecenti	700. septingenti
400. quadringenti	800. octingenti
500. quingenti	900. nongenti
1000. mille.	

149. The Numeral *mille* is considered as either a Noun or an Adjective; as a Noun, it is undeclined in the Singular Number; and, in the Plural, declined regularly as a Noun of the Third Declension ending in the Nominative Singular in “e;” thus:—

In the <i>Nom.</i> and <i>Acc.</i>	millia
.. <i>Gen.</i>	millium
.. <i>Dat.</i> and <i>Abl.</i>	millibus

. The undeclined Numerals will be given with other undeclined words in the Appendix to the Vocabulary.

150. Observe the forms of *unus* in the Genitive and Dative Cases. You will meet with the following Adjectives also ending, in those two Cases, like *unus*, in “ius” and “i:”

GEN.	DAT.	
ullius	ulli	<i>any</i>
nullius	nulli	<i>no, or none</i>
solius	soli	<i>only, alone</i>
totius	toti	<i>whole</i>
alius	alii	<i>another (of many)</i>
alterius	alteri	<i>another (of two)</i>
utrius	utri	<i>which (of two)</i>
neutrius	neutri	<i>neither</i>

151. Of these, the first five have their forms in the other Cases, precisely the same as those of *u n u s*; and the last three are, in the Nominative Singular,

With a Masc. Noun.	With a Fem. Noun.	With a Neut. Noun.
<i>alter</i>	<i>altera</i>	<i>alterum</i>
<i>uter</i>	<i>utra</i>	<i>utrum</i>
<i>neuter</i>	<i>neutra</i>	<i>neutrum</i>

SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION.

. The words in italics are such as have had their meanings and forms in the several Cases given in this Section.

1. *Totius* templi parietes auro ornantur.

2. Dominus pecuniam *alteri* servo dat.

Translate *alteri* "*the other*," as it means "*another of two*," so there can only be *one* other.

3. Pater librum *alii* filio emit.

Translate *alii* "*an other*," as it means "*another of many*."

4. Pater ad regem cum *duobus* filiis venit.

5. Militis pectus *tria* vulnera habet.
 6. Nauta *nullius* stellæ lumen videt
 7. Oppidum ab incendio *unius* muliëris virtute
 servatur.

Translate a b by the word "from."

8. Viātor *duo* corpora in littöre videt.

Translate i n by the word "on."

9. Pater omnem pecuniam *uni* filio dat.
 10. Auriga per campum *duos* equos agit.
 11. Dux *tres* legatos ad urbem mittit.
 12. Feminarum *trium* filii ad regem ducuntur.

VI. OF ADJECTIVES OF IRREGULAR DE- CLENSION.

152. The following Adjectives are of so frequent occurrence, and their forms, in the several Cases, so irregular, that they must be committed to memory. As before, the forms in the first column are those used with Masculine Nouns; those in the second, with Feminine, and, in the third, with Neuter Nouns.

1.

IN THE SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i> is	ea	id
<i>Acc.</i> eum	eam	id
<i>Gen.</i> ejus	{ the forms in the Genitive and Dative being the same with a Feminine or Neuter, as with a Masculine Noun.	
<i>Dat.</i> ei		
<i>Abl.</i> eo	ea	eo

IN THE PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> . . . ii	eæ	ea
<i>Acc.</i> eos	eas	ea
<i>Gen.</i> eorum	earum	eorum
<i>Dat.</i> } and <i>Abl.</i> }	. . . eis or iis { the forms in the Dative and Ablative being the same with a Feminine or Neuter, as with a Masculine Noun.	

translated "that" or "those," according as the Noun they are used with is Singular or Plural.

2.

IN THE SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i> ille	illa	illud
<i>Acc.</i> illum	illam	illud
<i>Gen.</i> illius	} the forms in the Genitive and Dative being the same with a Feminine or Neuter, as with a Masc. Noun.	
<i>Dat.</i> illi		
<i>Abl.</i> illo	illa	illo

IN THE PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> illi	illæ	illa
<i>Acc.</i> illos	illas	illa
<i>Gen.</i> illorum	illarum	illorum
<i>Dat.</i> } and <i>Abl.</i> }	illis . . { the forms in the Dative and Ablative being the same with a Feminine or Neuter, as with a Masculine Noun.	

translated like the former forms, "that" or "those," according as the Noun is Singular or Plural.

3.

IN THE SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>iste</i>	<i>ista</i>	<i>istud</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>istum</i>	<i>istam</i>	<i>istud</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>istius</i>	} the forms in the Genitive and Dative being the same with a Feminine or Neuter, as with a Masculine Noun.	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>isti</i>		
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>isto</i>	<i>ista</i>	<i>isto</i>

IN THE PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>isti</i>	<i>istæ</i>	<i>ista</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>istos</i>	<i>istas</i>	<i>ista</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>istorum</i>	<i>istarum</i>	<i>istorum</i>
<i>Dat.</i> } and <i>Abl.</i> }	} .. <i>istis</i> { the forms in the Dative and Ablative being the same with a Feminine or Neuter, as with a Masculine Noun.		

translated, like the two previous forms, "that" or "those," according as the Noun is Singular or Plural.

4.

IN THE SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ipse</i>	<i>ipsa</i>	<i>ipsum</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsam</i>	<i>ipsum</i>

and in the other Cases precisely similarly varied with *i s t e*, the "e" in *i p s e* being changed in the several Cases precisely as the "e" in *i s t e* in the same Cases. These forms are translated "very," in the sense of that word in the expression, "the *very* man." This Adjective is often also translated as follows: *i p s a f e m i n a*, the woman *herself*.

5.

IN THE SINGULAR.

<i>Nom</i>	hic	hæc	hoc
<i>Acc</i>	hunc	hanc	hoc
<i>Gen</i>	hujus	} the forms in the Genitive and Dative being precisely the same with a Fem- inine or Neuter, as with a Masc. Noun.	
<i>Dat</i>	huic		
<i>Abl</i>	hoc	hac	hoc

IN THE PLURAL.

<i>Nom</i>	hi	hæ	hæc
<i>Acc</i>	hos	has	hæc
<i>Gen</i>	horum	harum	horum
<i>Dat.</i> } and <i>Abl.</i> }	hjs	} the forms in the Dative and Ablative being precisely the same with a Feminine or Neuter, as with a Masculine Noun.	

translated "this," or "these," according as the Noun is Singular or Plural.

153. To these may be added, the Latin Adjective translated "any," its form being

IN THE SINGULAR.

<i>Nom</i>	quis	qua	quid or quod
<i>Acc</i>	quem	quam	quid or quod
<i>Gen</i>	cujus	} the forms in the Genitive and Dative being the same with a Feminine or Neuter, as with a Masculine Noun.	
<i>Dat</i>	cui		
<i>Abl</i>	quo	qua	quo

IN THE PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	qui	quæ	qua
<i>Acc</i>	quos	quas	qua
<i>Gen.</i>	quorum	quarum	quorum
<i>Dat.</i> } ..	quibus	the forms in the Dative and Ablative being the same with a Feminine or Neuter, as with a Masculine Noun.	
and	or		
<i>Abl.</i> } ..	queis		

154. The above forms, with the syllables “ali” prefixed to them, as follow :

IN THE SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	aliquis	aliqua	aliquid <i>or</i> aliquod
	&c.	&c.	&c.

IN THE PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	aliqui	aliquæ	aliqua
	&c.	&c.	&c.

are translated, “some” or “any.”

155. The forms in Art. 153, are used *interrogatively* also ; that is, in the sense of “what ?” except that in the *Singular* Nominative, the forms are

quis sometimes	qui	quæ	quod
and in the <i>Plural</i> Nominative and Accusative			
<i>Nom.</i>	qui	quæ	quæ
<i>Acc.</i>	quos	quas	quæ.

156. Other Adjectives are obtained from those above given by a syllable added to the several forms, and retained unchanged in every Case in which the Adjective is used.

157. Thus, by the addition of the syllable “dem” to the several forms of *i s* are obtained,

IN THE SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>īdem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	<i>īdem</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>eundem</i>	<i>eandem</i>	<i>idem</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>eiusdem</i>		
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>eidem</i>		
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>eodem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	<i>eodem</i>

IN THE PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>iidem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	<i>eadem</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>eosdem</i>	<i>easdem</i>	<i>eadem</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>eorumdem</i>	<i>earumdem</i>	<i>eorumdem</i>
<i>Dat.</i> } . .	<i>eisdem</i>		
and } . .	<i>or</i>		
<i>Aov.</i> } . .	<i>iisdem</i>		

translated "same."

158. By the addition of the syllable "dam" to the interrogative forms *q u i*, *q u æ*, *q u o d*, &c., are obtained,

IN THE SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>quidam</i>	<i>quædam</i>	<i>quoddam</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>quendam</i>	<i>quandam</i>	<i>quoddam</i>
	&c.	&c.	&c.

IN THE PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>quidam</i>	<i>quædam</i>	<i>quædam</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>quosdam</i>	<i>quasdam</i>	<i>quædam</i>
	&c.	&c.	&c.

translated "a" or "some."

159. By the addition of "que" to the interrogative forms *q u i s*, *q u æ*, *q u o d*, are obtained,

IN THE SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	quisque	quæque	quodque
<i>Acc.</i>	quemque	quamque	quodque
	&c.	&c.	&c.

IN THE PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	quique	quæque	quæque
<i>Acc.</i>	quosque	quasque	quæque
	&c.	&c.	&c.

translated "each" or "every."

160. By the addition of "que" to the forms of the Adjective *u t e r*, which in the Genitive and Dative are *u t r i u s* and *u t r i* respectively, and, in the other Cases, formed regularly like Adjectives ending in the Nominative Singular in "er," as explained in Art. 96, are obtained,

IN THE SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	uterque	utraque	utrumque
<i>Acc.</i>	utrumque	utramque	utrumque
	&c.	&c.	&c.

IN THE PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	utrique	utræque	utraque
<i>Acc.</i>	utrosque	utrasque	utraque
	&c.	&c.	&c.

translated "both."

161. By compounding the several forms of *u n u s* with the corresponding forms of *q u i s q u e*, are obtained,

<i>Nom.</i> . .	unusquisque	unaquæque	unumquodque
<i>Acc.</i> . .	unumquemque	unamquamque	unumquodque
	&c.	&c.	&c.

Other Adjectives are formed by adding the syllables "vis," "libet," "quam," "piam," to the forms qui, or quis, &c. Such are quivis, quilibet, quisquam, quispiam, all translated "any."

. The principle on which the *Relative* qui is omitted from the foregoing forms, to which it seems properly to belong, will be understood by a reference to the Preface.

SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION.

. The words in the following sentences printed in italics are words of which the pupil is supposed to learn the meanings from this Section.

1. Mater *illius* puellæ multas filias habet.
2. Dux *eadem* mandata civibus dat.
3. Filius meus epistolam ad amicum *quendam* scribit.
4. Magister *cuique* discipulo præmia dat.
5. Pater ab *utrisque* filiis amatur.
6. Mater mea *hanc* puellam amat.
7. *Is* liber multis picturis ornatur.
8. Dux *eosdem* legatos ad regem mittit.
9. Frater meus pecuniam *illi* servo dat.
10. *Ejus* puellæ soror ab omnibus amicis amatur.
11. *Hæc* epistola mortem patris mei annunciat.
12. *Hæc* verba animum meum novo gaudio implent.
13. *Ea* mulier *duas* filias habet.
14. Barbari *ea* oppida oppugnant.
15. Mater *earum* puellarum *illam* urbem incolit.
16. Altæ columnæ in *eadem* urbe videntur.
17. *Iidem* pastores duci viam per montes indicant.

18. Miles conjugi *illa* prœlia læto animo recenset.

19. Mater *eodem* tempore filii vocem audit.

The Ablative will here be translated with the Preposition "at."

20. Milites *eam* portam ingentibus machinis oppugnant.

. As it may be presumed that the pupil is now fully conversant with the general functions of Case, as expressive of Relation, it will be thought generally sufficient in the following Chapters, to give particular *words* only as illustrative of the several Sections, the pupil being required to trace the word to the form in which he will find it in the Vocabulary, according to the principles explained in the Chapter or Section to which they are respectively appended.

CHAPTER VIII.*

OF DEFECTIVE AND MIXED DECLENSION.

162. Words are said to be of *Defective* Declension which are declined either in *one Number*, or in *some particular Cases* only.

163. Words are said to be of *Mixed* Declension when their forms follow *one* principle of Declension in one Number, and *another* principle of Declension in another Number.

I. OF NOUNS OF DEFECTIVE DECLENSION.

164. Nouns of Defective Declension are defective either in Number or Case.

. The Nouns which are used in one Number only being very numerous, will be found alphabetically arranged, in the Appendix to the Vocabulary at the end of the volume; and any Noun of this class, occurring in any sentence hereafter given for translation, will be indicated as such by the letters App. following it, thus (App.); and the pupil will seek it in its place in the Appendix, in order to learn its meaning.

165. Nouns defective in Case are principally the following :

I. Nouns used only in the Nominative and Accusative, and in the Singular Number only, the forms being, in either case, the same:

fas, right nefas, wickedness nihil, nothing

II. Nouns used only in *two* cases, and in the Singular Number only, being in the

<i>Nom... fors</i>	<i>Abl... forte</i>	<i>chance</i>
<i>Gen... spontis</i>	<i>... sponte</i>	<i>own accord</i>

III. Nouns used only in *two* cases, in the Singular Number, and in *all* the cases, in the Plural Number, being in the

<i>Gen... compedis</i>	<i>Abl... compede</i>	<i>fetter</i>
<i>jugeris</i>	<i>jugere</i>	<i>acre</i>
<i>verberis</i>	<i>verbere</i>	<i>blow</i>

IV. Nouns used only in *three* cases in the Singular, and in *all* the cases in the Plural Number, being in the

<i>Gen... opis</i>	<i>Acc... opem</i>	<i>Abl... ope</i>	<i>help</i>
<i>Dat... preci</i>	<i>precem</i>	<i>prece</i>	<i>prayer</i>
<i>Nom... vis</i>	<i>vim</i>	<i>vi</i>	<i>force</i>

the forms of the last being, in the Plural Number, in the

Nom. & Acc. vires Gen. virium. Dat. & Abl. viribus

v. Nouns used only in *four* cases in the Singular Number, being in the

GEN.	DAT.	ACC.	ABL.	
necis	neci	necem	nece	<i>violent death</i>
vici	vici	vicem	vice	<i>change</i>
dapis	dapi	dapem	dape	<i>banquet</i>

the first of these, being never used in the Plural Number at all, and the other two never in the *Genitive* Plural.

II. OF NOUNS OF MIXED DECLENSION.

166. These are principally Nouns which end in the Nominative Plural, both in "i," as ending in the Nominative Singular in "us ;" and also in "a," as ending in the Nominative Singular in "um," while, in the Nominative Singular they end either in "us" only, or "um" only. They are

In the Nom. Plural.		In the Nom. Singular.	
joci	and joca	jocus	<i>jest</i>
loci	.. loca	locus	<i>place</i>
freni	.. frena	frenum	<i>bridle</i>
rastri	.. rastra	rastrum	<i>rake</i>

167. Other Nouns are of one Declension in one Number, and of another Declension in the other Number. Thus :

In the Nom. Plural.		In the Nom. Singular.	
epulæ	<i>is</i>	epulum	<i>feast</i>
cœli	..	cœlum	<i>heaven</i>

III. OF ADJECTIVES OF DEFECTIVE DECLENSION.

168. Adjectives, like Nouns, are defective, some in *Number*, and some in *Case*.

169. The declined Numeral Adjectives, excepting *unus*, are, from their signification, limited to the Plural Number. The Plural forms of *unus* are used with those Nouns only which have no Singular forms.

170. The following Adjectives also, have Plural forms only :

	With a Masc. Noun.	With a Fem. Noun.	With a Neut. Noun.	
<i>Nom...</i>	<i>pauci</i>	<i>paucæ</i>	<i>pauca</i>	<i>few</i>
<i>Nom...</i>	<i>complures</i>	<i>complures</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{complura} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{compluria} \end{array} \right\}$	<i>several</i>
<i>Nom...</i>	<i>plerique</i>	<i>pleræque</i>	<i>pleraque</i>	
				<i>most</i>

171. The Adjectives *tot* and *aliquot*, the former translated "so many," the latter, "some few," are used with Plural Nouns only, and have always the same form, whatever may be the Case of the Noun with which they are used ; that is, they are *indeclinable*.

172. The word *plus* translated "more" is, in the Singular Number, used in only three Cases, as a *Noun* of the Neuter Gender ; being in the

Nom. and *Acc.* *plus* *Gen.* *pluris*

in the Plural Number it is used in *all* Cases, as an *Adjective*, being in the

<i>Nom.</i>	} used with a	{ Masc. or Fem. }	Noun.	plures
and <i>Acc.</i>				
. . . . .	. . . . .	Neut.		plura
<i>Gen.</i>	with either a Masc., Fem., or Neut. Noun			plurium
<i>Dat.</i>	}			pluribus
and <i>Abl.</i>				

IV. OF ADJECTIVES OF MIXED DECLENSION.

173. The following Adjectives are of *Mixed* Declension, all their forms being those of Adjectives of the Third Declension of two endings, except when used in the Nominative Singular with a Noun of the Masculine Gender; when they end in “er” as Adjectives of the Second Declension, thus :

With a Masc. Noun.	With a Fem. Noun.	With a Neut. Noun.	
ācer	acris	acre	<i>severe</i>
alācer	alacris	alacre	<i>nimble</i>
celēber	celebris	celebre	<i>celebrated</i>
celer	celeris	celere	<i>quick</i>
campester	campestris	campestre	<i>rural</i>
equester	equestris	equestre	<i>equestrian</i>
pedester	pedestris	pedestre	<i>pedestrian</i>
paluster	palustris	palustre	<i>marshy</i>
salūber	salubris	salubre	<i>wholesome</i>
silvester	silvestris	silvestre	<i>woody</i>
volūcer	volūcris	volucre	<i>swift</i>

. These Adjectives are often said to have *either* the form in "er" or "is," when used in the Nominative Singular with a Masculine Noun; but the form in "is" being *very rarely indeed* so used, the above has been preferred as the simpler way of explaining the usage of these Adjectives.

174. There are also some Adjectives which are *wholly* declined as Adjectives of either the First and Second, or of the Third Declension. These will be learned by practice.

CHAPTER IX.

OF ADJECTIVES OF THE COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE DEGREES.

175. Adjectives ending in the Genitive Singular in "iōris," and thence in the Nominative Singular in "ior," are Adjectives of the COMPARATIVE DEGREE; and Adjectives ending in the Genitive Singular in "issīmi," "errīmi," and "illīmi," and thence in the Nominative Singular in "issīmus," "errīmus," and "illīmus," are Adjectives of the SUPERLATIVE DEGREE.

176. Adjectives, as given in the Vocabulary, are Adjectives of the POSITIVE DEGREE; and an Adjective of the Comparative Degree will be transferred to the Positive Degree, as it will be found in the Vocabulary, by changing "ior," the ending of the Comparative Adjective, in the Nominative Singular,

into "us" or "is;" and an Adjective of the Superlative Degree by the change of "issimus" into "us," "errimus" into "er," and "illimus" into "ilis."

Illustration.—The Positive of *doctior* is *doctus*, but of *brevior* it is *brevis*; the Positive of *amplissimus* is *amplus*; of *tenerimus* it is *tener*; and of *facillimus* it is *facilis*.

177. When "ior" the ending of a Comparative Adjective in the Nominative Singular has "r" before it, the Positive form of the Adjective will be found by dropping "ior," when "r" has a *vowel* before it, and by changing "rior" into "er" when "r" has a *consonant* before it.

Illustration.—The Positive of *uberior* is *uber*, found by dropping "ior," as "r" has a *vowel* before it; of *pulchrior* it is *pulcher*, found by changing "rior" into "er," as "r" has a *consonant* before it.

178. Of Comparative Adjectives ending in the Nominative Singular in "antior" and "entior," and Superlatives in "antissimus" and "entissimus," the Positive forms are found by changing the endings "antior" and "antissimus" into "ans," and the endings "entior" and "entissimus" into "ens."

Illustration.—The Positives of *prudētissimus* and *amantior*, are respectively *prudens* and *amans*.

179. When the syllable before "entior" or "entissimus" is either "dic," "fic," or "vol," then the Positives will be found by changing "entior" and "entissimus" into "us."

Illustration.—The Positives of *magnificentissimus* and *benevolentior*, are respectively *magnificus* and *benevolus*.

180. Of Comparatives ending in the Nominative Singular in “*ācior*,” “*īcior*,” and “*ōcior*,” and Superlatives in “*ācissimus*,” “*īcissimus*,” and “*ōcissimus*,” the Positives are found by changing “*cior*” and “*cissimus*” into “*x*.”

Illustration.—The Positives of *ferācior* and *velocissimus* are respectively *ferax* and *velox*.

181. The Positive forms of the following Comparatives and Superlatives are irregular, and must be committed to memory.

Comparative.	Superlative	Positive.	
<i>melior</i>	<i>optimus</i>	<i>bonus</i>	<i>good</i>
<i>pejor</i>	<i>pessimus</i>	<i>malus</i>	<i>bad</i>
<i>major</i>	<i>maximus</i>	<i>magnus</i>	<i>great</i>
<i>minor</i>	<i>minimus</i>	<i>parvus</i>	<i>small</i>
<i>plus</i>	<i>plurimus</i>	<i>multus</i>	<i>much</i>
<i>ditior</i>	<i>ditissimus</i>	<i>dives</i>	<i>rich</i>
<i>posterior</i>	<i>postrēmus</i>	<i>postērus</i>	<i>following</i>
<i>superior</i> ..	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{suprēmus} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{summus} \end{array} \right\}$	<i>supērus</i>	<i>high</i>
<i>inferior</i> . . .	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{infīmus} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{īmus} \end{array} \right\}$	<i>infērus</i>	<i>low</i>

182. Of the Comparatives *senior* and *juniior*, which have no corresponding Superlative

forms, the Positive forms are *senex* and *juvenis*, translated respectively "old" and "young."

183. Of the following corresponding Comparative and Superlative forms there are no Positive forms :

Comparative.	Superlative.
prior..... <i>former</i>	primus <i>first</i>
propior..... <i>nearer</i>	proximus .. <i>nearest</i>
interior..... <i>inner</i>	intimus <i>innermost</i>
exterior <i>outer</i>	extrēmus .. <i>outermost</i>
deterior <i>worse</i>	detrerrimus.. <i>worst</i>
ocior <i>quicker</i>	ocissimus .. <i>quickest</i>

184. Of the Superlatives *veterrimus* and *nuperrimus*, the Positives are respectively *vetus* and *nuperus*, meaning respectively "old" and "recent." Of the Superlative *maturimus*, the Positive is *maturus*, meaning "ripe" or "early."

185. The endings of Comparative Adjectives in the several Cases, already given in Art. 129, and now repeated for the convenience of reference, are as follow :

IN THE SINGULAR.

NOM.	ACC.	GEN.	DAT.	ABL.
or	ōrem	ōris	ōri	ōre or ōri
us	us			

IN THE PLURAL.

NOM. and ACC.	GEN.	DAT. and ABL.
ōres	ōrum	ōribus
ōra		

186. The forms ending in "us" are used with

Singular, and those in "ōra" with *Plural Nouns*, in either the *Nominative* or *Accusative Case*.

EXERCISE ON SUPERLATIVE AND COMPARATIVE FORMS.

. The pupil is to discover the *Positive* forms of the following *Comparatives* and *Superlatives*, naming which are *Comparative* and which *Superlative*, by the application of the principles explained in this Chapter. Such as are marked with an asterisk are those of which the corresponding forms are given in this Chapter.

longiōrem. brevius. tenerrima. simillimo. faciliōra. pejōre.* clarissimi. fortiōrum. atrocissimæ. optima.* minōres.* facillimos. clementiōribus. summas.* meliōribus.* crebriōri. minimam.* pessima.* suavissimo. majōrem.* dulciōre. ditissimus.* feliciōra. saluberrimas. imos.*

CHAPTER X.

OF PRONOUNS.

187. The Pronouns "he," "she," "it," "him," "her," "they," "them," are Pronouns of the *Third Person*; the Pronouns "thou," "thee," "ye," "you," are Pronouns of the *Second Person*; and the Pronouns "I," "me," "we," "us," are Pronouns of the *First Person*.

188. Pronouns, being words used *as Nouns*, are used in all the *Relations*, and consequently in all the *Cases*, of Nouns.

I. OF THE LATIN PRONOUN OF THE THIRD PERSON.

189. The forms of the Latin Pronouns of the Third Person are, in the several Cases, identically those given in Art. 152, as Adjective forms, and directed to be translated "that" and "this" with *Singular* Nouns, and "those" and "these" with *Plural* Nouns ; the form there given as the *Adjective* form used with Masculine Nouns in any given Case, being the form of the Masculine *Pronoun*, that is, the Pronoun put for a Masculine Noun, in the same Case ; and, similarly the Feminine and Neuter *Adjective* forms, those of the Feminine and Neuter *Pronouns*.

190. The forms in Art. 152, referred to in the last Article, will be Adjectives when they have a Noun expressed with them, and Pronouns when they have not.

Illustration. — Thus the form *e a m*, used *with* a Noun, will be considered as an *Adjective* and translated by the word "that;" used *without* a Noun, it will be translated "it," if the Noun it refers to is, in *English*, a Neuter Noun, "her," if a Feminine Noun, remembering that, in *Latin*, the Gender of a Noun depends not so much on its naming a male or female thing, or one which is neither, but its *ending in the Nominative Case Singular*. (See Art. 117.)

191. The Genitive form *e j u s* used as a Pronoun would, according to Art. 189, be translated "him," "her," or "it," with the Preposition "of;" but it is generally translated by the Adjective "his," "her," or

"its," according to the Gender of the Noun it is put for; thus, instead of saying "the book of him," we say, in English "his book." So also, the form *e o r u m*, used as a Pronoun will be translated by the Adjective "their," not "of them."

192. The *Interrogative* Adjective forms, also, in Art. 155, directed to be translated "what," are to be considered as Pronouns, when they have no Noun expressed with them; and the Adjective forms there given as those used with Masculine or Feminine Nouns will, when used as *Pronouns*, be translated "who?" or "whom?" or "whose?" according to the Case; and with the proper Preposition required by that Case; the Neuter forms being, as before, translated "what?" Thus *q u e m?* will be translated "whom?" and *c u j u s* "whose?"

193. The English Pronominal forms of the Third Person, ending in "self" or "selves," are represented in Latin by *s u i*, in the Genitive Case, *s i b i*, in the Dative, and *s e* or *s e s e*, in the Accusative and Ablative, the form in any Case being irrespective of the Number and Gender of the Noun it is put for.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES.

Puer se celat. The boy hides himself.

Pueri se celant. The boys hide themselves.

Mulier se vestit. The woman clothes herself.

Stella se monstrat. The star shows itself.

Milites sibi salutem petunt. The soldiers seek safety for themselves.

Puer sibi veniam rogat. The boy asks pardon for himself.

Puella sibi veniam poscit. The girl asks pardon for herself.

Formica sibi providet. The ant provides for itself.

II.* OF THE PRONOUNS OF THE SECOND AND FIRST PERSON.

. The consideration of these Pronouns barely enters into the Author's design in the present Volume, and the teacher is recommended to pass over this division of the Chapter, till the pupil has completely mastered such of the remaining portions of the Work as are not marked with an asterisk,

194. The Pronouns of the Second Person are

	NOM.	ACC.	GEN.	DAT.	ABL.
Sing.	tu	te	tui	tibi	te
Plur.	vos	vos	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"><div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"><div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 0.2em;">{</div><div style="text-align: center;">vestrum or vestri</div><div style="font-size: 3em; margin-left: 0.2em;">}</div></div></div>	vobis	vobis

and of the First Person

	NOM.	ACC.	GEN.	DAT.	ABL.
Sing.	ego	me	mei	mihi	me
Plur.	nos	nos	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"><div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"><div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 0.2em;">{</div><div style="text-align: center;">nostrum or nostri</div><div style="font-size: 3em; margin-left: 0.2em;">}</div></div></div>	nobis	nobis

The above forms of the Pronoun of the First Person are sometimes found with the syllable "met" after them ; thus e g o m e t, &c. Also, t u t e m e t for t u. The form e g o m e t would be translated, "I myself."

CHAPTER XI.

I. OF THE TENSES OF VERBS.

195. You have been told (Art. 9) that a Verb is said to be in the Past, Present, or Future *Tense*, according as it expresses a Predicate of Past, Present, or Future *Time*.

196. A Predicate of *Past* Time is expressed by a Verb in the IMPERFECT, PERFECT, or PLUPERFECT Tense ; a Predicate of *Present* Time, by a Verb in the PRESENT Tense, and a Predicate of *Future* Time by a Verb in the FUTURE Tense.

II. OF THE ENDINGS OF VERBS OF THE ACTIVE VOICE IN THE DIFFERENT TENSES.

197. The Tense of a Verb is to be known, as the Case of a Noun, *by its ending*. When the Subject is the Third Person, the following are the endings of Verbs of the Active Voice in the different Tenses, the endings in the first column being those of Verbs of the *First* Conjugation ; those in the second, the endings of Verbs of the Second Conjugation, and so on. Agreeably to the principles laid down in Art. 21, the endings which have "n" before "t" are the endings, when the Subject is in the *Plural* Number, and those which have a *vowel* before "t" are the endings when the Subject is in the Singular Number.

in the Present Tense.	{ at ant	et ent	it unt	it iunt
in the Imperfect Tense.	{ ābat ābant	ēbat ēbant	ēbat ēbant	iēbat iēbant
in the Perfect Tense.	{ āvit āvērunt	uit uērunt	it ērunt	ivit ivērunt
in the Pluperfect Tense.	{ āvērat āvērant	uērat uērant	ērat ērant	ivērat ivērant
in the Future Tense.	{ ābit ābunt	ēbit ēbunt	et ent	iet ient
in the Fut. Perfect Tense.	{ āvērit āvērint	uērit uērint	ērit ērint	ivērit ivērint

198. According to the foregoing Table it appears that Verbs ending in

at	{ will be Act. Verbs in the }	Present	{ Tense ending in the Infinitive Mood in }	are
ant ..				
abat ..	. . . .	Imperfect	. . . .	are
abant }				
āvit ..	. . . .	Perfect	. . . .	are
āvērunt }				
āvērat }	. . . .	Pluperfect	. . . .	are
āvērant }				
ābit ..	. . . .	Future	. . . .	are
ābunt }				
āvērit }	. . . .	Fut. Perfect	. . . .	are
āvērint }				

et	} will be Act. Verbs in the	Present	{ Tense ending in the Infinitive Mood in	ēre
ent ..		or Future		ĕre
ēbat ..	}	. . . . Imperfect	{	ēre
ēbant				or ĕre
ĕrat ..	}	. . . . Pluperfect	{	ēre
ĕrant				
uit ..	}	. . . . Perfect	{	ēre
uērunt				
uĕrat	}	. . . . Pluperfect	{	ēre
uĕrant				
uĕrit	}	. . . . Fut. Perfect	{	ēre
uĕrint				
ēbit ..	}	. . . . Future	{	ēre
ēbunt				
it	{	Pres. or Perf. Singular.	{	ĕre
	{	Present Singular.	{	īre
unt	{	Present Plural.	{	ĕre
iēbat	}	. . . . { Imper- fect	{	īre
iēbant				
iet ..	}	. . . . Future	{	īre
ient ..				
iunt	{	Present Plural.	{	īre

īvit ..	} will be Act. Verbs in the	{ Perfect }	Tense ending in the Infinitive Mood in	{ īre
īverunt				
īvērat	}	{ Pluperfect }	.....	{ īre
īvērant				
īvērit	}	Fut. Perfect	....	īre
īvērint				

III. OF THE TRANSLATION OF A LATIN VERB ACCORDING TO ITS TENSE.

199. The proper Translation of a Latin Verb according to its Tense will, perhaps, be most conveniently and intelligibly explained by the following Translations of the Verb *laudare*, in its several Tenses:

IN THE PRESENT TENSE.

laudat	<i>praises or is praising.</i>
laudant	<i>praise or are praising.</i>

IN THE IMPERFECT TENSE.

laudabat	} <i>praised, did praise, or</i>	{ <i>was praising.</i>
laudabant			{ were praising.

IN THE PERFECT TENSE.

laudāvit	} <i>praised</i>	{ <i>has praised or has been praising.</i>
laudāvērunt		

IN THE PLUPERFECT TENSE.

laudāvērat	} <i>had praised or had been praising.</i>
laudāvērant	

IN THE FUTURE TENSE.

laudābit }
 laudābunt } *will praise or shall praise.*

IN THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

laudāverit }
 laudāverint } *will have praised or shall have praised.*

200. The expressions "is praising," and "are praising," are said to be in the *continued* Present Tense; and the expressions "was praising," and "were praising," to be in the *continued* Imperfect Tense; because they imply the *continuance* of the action at the time referred to. The expressions "has praised," and "have praised," are said to be in the *Definite* Perfect Tense.

201. Whether a Verb in the Present or Imperfect Tense is to be translated as in the *continued* Present or Imperfect Tense, or whether, in the Perfect Tense, as in the *Definite* Perfect Tense, must be determined by the sense.

Illustration.—Were the following sentence expressed in Latin, "he was writing a letter when his brother entered the room," if, in translating the sentence, I said, "he *wrote* a letter when his brother entered the room," I should obviously give the words a different sense from that which they were intended to have. Were the sentence the following: "When he was in Italy, he saw the Pope," it would clearly be incorrect, if, in translating it, as expressed in Latin, I said, "When he was in Italy, he *has seen* the Pope."

Application of the foregoing Principles to the Translation of Verbs in Latin Sentences.

1. *Sentence for Translation.* — Pater filium vocaverat.

I learn by seeking the ending "averat" in the Table of Endings given under Art. 198, that the Verb *v o c a v e r a t* is in the *Pluperfect* Tense. I change the ending "averat" into "are," its ending in the Infinitive Mood; I find *v o c a r e* in the Vocabulary, and according to the translation of the Verb *l a u d a r e* in the same Tense, as given in Art. 199, I say, in translating the sentence: *v o c a v e r a t*, had called.

2. *Sentence for Translation.* — Puella epistolam scribet.

I learn by seeking the ending "et" in the Table of Endings, that the Verb *s c r i b e t* is a Verb in either the Present Tense ending in the Infinitive Mood in "ĕre," or in the Future Tense, ending in the Infinitive Mood in "ĕre." I look for *s c r i b e r e*, and finding that the Infinitive is marked as ending in "ĕre," not "ēre," I know that *s c r i b e t* is a Verb in the Future, not the Present, Tense, and according to the translation of the Verb *l a u d a r e* in the same Tense, as given in Art. 199, I say, in translating the sentence: *s c r i b e t*, will write.

3. *Sentence for Translation.* — Servus mensam polit.

I learn by seeking the ending "it" in the Table of Endings, that the Verb *p o l i t* is a Verb in the Perfect or Present Tense ending in the Infinitive Mood in "ĕre," or in the Present Tense, ending in the Infinitive Mood in "īre." I look for *p o l ě r e*, and, not finding it, I look for, and find, *p o l ĩ r e*; so I know that *p o l i t* is a Verb in the Present Tense, and, according to the translation of the Verb

laudare, as given in Art. 199, I say, in translating the sentence: *polit*, polishes, *or*, is polishing.

4. *Sentence for Translation*.—*Nauta solvit naves*.

I learn, by the Table of Endings, that the Verb *solvit* ending in “it” is a Verb in either the Present or Perfect Tense, the ending in the Infinitive Mood being “*ĕre*,” or in the Present Tense, the ending in the Infinitive Mood being “*ĭre*.” I find *solvĕre*, and in translating *solvit* as a Verb in the Present Tense, I say: *solvit*, loosens, *or*, is loosening; *or*, in translating it as a Verb in the Perfect Tense, I say: *solvit*, loosened, *or*, has loosened.

202. Remember that in examining the ending of a Verb to ascertain its Tense, it is not the *last* syllable only which is to be looked at, but the last, *together with the previous syllable or syllables*; and when the last, together with the previous syllable or syllables, makes up any one of the endings specified in the Table of endings, the Tense of the Verb will be that indicated by the endings thus made up, not that indicated by the last syllable only.

Illustration.—The Verbs *laudabata* and *collocat* end, both of them, in “at,” and the Tense indicated by the ending “at” is Present; but “at,” the ending of *laudabat*, taken in conjunction with the previous syllable, makes up the ending “abat,” which in the Table is stated to be the ending of a Verb in the *Imperfect* Tense; so I know that *laudabat* is neither Present, nor, in the Infinitive, *laudabare*, but *Imperfect*, and in the Infinitive, *laudare*; whereas “at,” the ending of *collocat* taken in conjunction with the previous syllable, makes *no* ending specified in the Table; so it is here the *last* syllable “at”

which is to be the guide to the Tense, and I know, consequently, that it is *Present*, and in the Infinitive, c o l l o c a r e.

EXERCISE IN VERBS IN DIFFERENT TENSES.

. The pupil is to learn and name the Tense of each of the following forms, by examining the ending; then, to name the Infinitive he is to seek in the Vocabulary, and lastly, to pronounce the form as given below, and to give its appropriate translation according to the Tense.

servābat. docuērant. veniet. cadet. vertit.
solvunt. sumēbant. scribit. arābit. punit. poliunt.
vastant. fugāvit. monēbit. movent. amat. cap-
tābunt. audīvērat. tenuit. munient. ornāvērat.
terruērunt. manāverit. aperiēbant. pallēbant.
nutrivērunt. condent. manent. findunt. maduit.

IV. OF THE ENDINGS OF LATIN PARTICIPLES.

203. A Passive Predicate being in some Tenses expressed by a Participle and an Auxiliary, as in English, it is necessary to know the Participle and Auxiliary forms so used, previously to learning the forms of a Latin Passive Verb in the several Tenses generally.

204. Participles being derived from Verbs, are said to be of the same Conjugations as the Verbs they are derived from, and are declined like Adjectives of the First and Second Declension; those only which have an *Active* and *Present* Signification being declined as Adjectives of the *Third* Declension.

205. The following are the several forms of Latin Participles, as used in the Nominative Singular in

reference to a Masculine Noun ; those in the first column belonging to the First Conjugation, those in the second, to the Second, and so forth :

Voice. Tense.	1.	2.	3.	4.
<i>Act. Pres.</i>	ans	ens	ens	iens
.. <i>Future</i> ..	atūrus	ītūrus	ūrus	ītūrus
<i>Pass. Perf.</i>	atus	ītus	us	ītus
.. <i>Future</i> ..	andus	endus	endus	iendus

and the following translation of the several Participle forms derived from the Verb *l a u d a r e*, may serve as a model for the translation of any other Participle, according to its Voice and Tense :

laudans	<i>Act. Pres.</i>	praising.
laudatūrus	.. <i>Fut.</i>	about to praise.
laudātus	<i>Pass. Perf.</i>	praised or having been praised.
laudandus	.. <i>Fut.</i>	about to be praised.

206. Observe that there is *no* form of the *Passive* Participle in the *Present* Tense.

207. Participles being words derived from Verbs, the meaning of a Participle, occurring in any sentence, will be found by seeking the corresponding Verb in its Infinitive form, in the Vocabulary ; which will be obtained, as a general rule, by changing the endings above given into the Infinitive ending in the Conjugation to which it belongs.

Illustration.—As *a u d i e n d u s* is by its ending a Participle of the Fourth Conjugation, I change the ending “ iendus ” into “ ire,” the ending of a Verb of the Fourth Conjugation in the Infinitive Mood, and look for *a u d i r e*.

208. There are many Participles which, with the Perfect forms of their Primitive Verbs (that is, the Verbs they are derived from), are not *immediately* reducible to the Infinitive forms to be found in the Vocabulary, by the changes indicated in page 99, as they differ from the Infinitive, not in the *endings* only, but in the syllables preceding those endings.

Illustration.—The Forms *fregit* and *fractus* are respectively the Perfect and Participle forms of the Infinitive *frangere*; but the Infinitive which would be obtained by the change of the ending “it” in *fregit* into “*ère*,” as indicated in Art. 198, would be *fregere*, and that obtained by changing the ending “us” in *fractus* into “*ère*,” as indicated in Art. 198, would be *fractere*, neither of these being the required form to be found in the Vocabulary.

209. These forms being too numerous to be inserted in this place, will be found alphabetically arranged in the Appendix to the Vocabulary, No. II., and should be carefully committed to memory, that, as often as one of the number occurs in the course of reading, it may be recognised at once, without a fruitless search in the Vocabulary for a form which has no existence in the language.

210. Examine the respective endings of Verbs in the Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses, and you will observe that the Pluperfect is obtained from the Perfect by the change of “it” into “*erat*,” or “*erant* ;” consequently, in whatever way the syllables before the ending in the *Perfect* may be different from those before the ending in the Infinitive, as intimated in the last Article,

in the same way will those before the ending in the *Pluperfect* also be different from those before the ending in the *Infinitive*.

211. Hence, whenever you meet with a *Pluperfect Verb*, transfer it, in the first instance, to the *Perfect Tense*, by changing “*erat*” or “*erant*” into “*it*.” Should the form of the *Perfect* thus obtained be recognised as one of those included in the list referred to in Art. 209, the *Infinitive* there given will be the *Infinitive* to be sought in the *Vocabulary*, to learn how you are to translate the *Pluperfect Verb* before you.

Illustration.—Suppose I had to translate the *Pluperfect Verb ceciderat*; transferring it to the *Perfect Tense* by the change of “*erat*” into “*it*,” I obtain *cecidit*, which I should remember to be one of the *Perfects* in the list referred to in Art. 209, the corresponding *Infinitive* there given being *cadere*; so it is *cadere* which I have to seek in the *Vocabulary*, to learn how I am to translate the *Pluperfect Verb ceciderat*.

V. OF THE AUXILIARY VERB “ESSE,” TO BE.

212. The forms of the *Auxiliary Verb esse* in the several *Tenses*, the *Subject* being the *Third Person*, are the following :

Tense.	The Subject being in the Singular Number.	The Subject being in the Plur. Number.
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>est, is</i>	<i>sunt, are</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>erat, was</i>	<i>erant, were</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>fuit, has been</i>	<i>fuērunt, have been</i>

Tense.	The Subject being in the Singular Number.	The Subject being in the Plur. Number.
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>fuërat, had been</i>	<i>fuërant, had been</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>erit, will be</i>	<i>erunt, will be</i>
<i>Fut, Perf.</i>	<i>fuerit, will have been</i>	<i>fuerint, will have been</i>

VI. OF THE ENDINGS OF PASSIVE VERBS IN DIFFERENT TENSES.

213. The endings of Passive Verbs in the Present, Imperfect, and Future Tenses, the Subject being the Third Person, are precisely those of Active Verbs in the same Tenses, except that instead of ending in "t" they end in "tur."

214. Hence, the Tense of any Verb ending in "tur" will be immediately ascertained by changing "tur" into "t;" and the Infinitive to be sought in the Vocabulary will, of course, be the same as that of the Active Verb.

Illustration.—Were the Verb *a m a b ā t u r*, by changing "tur" into "t," I should obtain *a m a b a t*, which, by its ending "abāt," I should know to be in the Imperfect Tense, ending in the Infinitive Mood in "are." So *a m a b ā t u r* would be known to be also in the Imperfect Tense, and I should look for *a m a r e*.

215. A Passive Verb is expressed in the *Perfect* Tense by the Passive Perfect Participle with *e s t* or *f u i t*, when the Subject is in the Singular Number, and with *s u n t* or *f u ē r u n t* when the Subject is in the *Plural* Number; in the *Pluperfect*, by the same Participle with *e r a t* or *f u e r a t*,

when the Subject is in the Singular Number, and with *erant* or *fuert*, when the Subject is in the Plural Number; and in the Future Perfect Tense, by the same Participle with *erit* or *fuert*, when the Subject is in the Singular Number, and by *erunt* or *fuert*, when the Subject is in the Plural Number.

216. As the Participle in these Tenses refers to the Subject of the Verb, and is *declined* as an Adjective, it follows the laws of Adjectives, and has a different ending according to the Number and *Latin* Gender (that is, the Gender according to its ending) of the Noun which names that Subject: that is, it will *agree* with the Nominative in Number and Gender.

217. Hence the endings of the Participle in the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect Tenses will be,

The Subject being named by a

	Masc. Noun.	Fem. Noun.	Neut. Noun.
in the Singular Number. }	us	a	um
in the Plural Number. }	i	æ	a

218. Accordingly, the Participle will have the following forms in these three Tenses, the first of the three lines assigned to each Number exhibiting the form when the Subject is named by a *Masculine* Noun; the second, the form when the Subject is named by a *Feminine* Noun, and the third, when the Subject is named by a *Neuter* Noun:

IN THE PERFECT TENSE.

in the Singular Number.	{	laudatus est	or	laudatus fuit
		laudata est	..	laudata fuit
		laudatum est	..	laudatum fuit
in the Plural Number.	{	laudati sunt	..	laudati fuērunt
		laudatæ sunt	..	laudatæ fuērunt
		laudata sunt	..	laudata fuērunt

IN THE PLUPERFECT TENSE.

in the Singular Number.	{	laudatus erat	or	laudatus fuerat
		laudata erat	..	laudata fuerat
		laudatum erat	..	laudatum fuerat
in the Singular Number.	{	laudati erant	..	laudati fuerant
		laudatæ erant	..	laudatæ fuerant
		laudata erant	..	laudata fuerant

IN THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

in the Singular Number.	{	laudatus erit	or	laudatus fuerit
		laudata erit	..	laudata fuerit
		laudatum erit	..	laudatum fuerit
in the Plural Number.	{	laudati erunt	..	laudati fuerint
		laudatæ erunt	..	laudatæ fuerint
		laudata erunt	..	laudata fuerint

and a Passive Verb will be translated in its several Tenses according to the following translations of the Verb *laudare*, in the different Tenses.

IN THE PRESENT TENSE.

laudatur . . . *is praised or is being praised.*

laudantur . . *are praised or are being praised.*

IN THE IMPERFECT TENSE.

laudabatur. . *was praised or was being praised.*

laudabantur. *were praised or were being praised.*

IN THE PERFECT TENSE.

laudatus est or laudatus fuit

was praised or has been praised.

laudati sunt or laudati fuērunt

were praised, have been praised.

IN THE PLUPERFECT TENSE.

laudatus erat }
 or } or { laudatus fuerat
 laudati erant } { laudati fuerant

had been praised.

IN THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

laudatus erit }
 or } or { laudati erunt
 laudatus fuerit } { laudati fuerint

will have been praised.

VII. OF THE ENDINGS OF VERBS IN THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

219. The endings “are,” “ēre,” “ēre,” “ire,” are the endings in the Infinitive Mood of Verbs of the *Active Voice* in the *Present* and *Imperfect* Tenses.

220. The endings in the Infinitive Mood, of Verbs of the *Passive Voice*, in the same, that is, the *Present*

and *Imperfect* Tenses, are in the four Conjugations respectively,—1. “āri;” 2. “ēri;” 3. “i;” 4. “īri;” and a *Passive* Verb occurring in any sentence in the Infinitive Mood and Present Tense, will be transferred to the Active Voice, and found in the Vocabulary, by changing the Passive into the Active ending; that is, “ari” must be changed into “are,” and so forth.

221. The ending, in the Infinitive Mood, of a Verb of the *Active* Voice in the *Perfect* and *Pluperfect* Tenses, is always “isse,” and the Infinitive form to be sought in the Vocabulary will be obtained by transferring the Verb from the Infinitive Perfect to the Perfect ending in “t,” which is effected by changing the “isse” into “it,” and then the Perfect form will be transferred to the Infinitive in the Vocabulary, by the application of the principles already established.

Illustration.—Thus, *amavisse* transferred to the Perfect in “t,” by the change of “isse” into “it,” becomes *amavit*, of which the Infinitive in the Vocabulary is found by changing “avit” into “are,” according to previous principles.

222. The Infinitive forms of the Verb *esse* are as follow :

In the <i>Present</i> and <i>Imperfect</i> Tenses	esse
.. <i>Perfect</i> and <i>Pluperfect</i>	fuisse
.. <i>Future</i>	fore

223. There are other Infinitive expressions of *esse* and other Verbs, which, with particular forms

called GERUNDS and SUPINES, will come under consideration in a subsequent Chapter.

224. All forms of Verbs which are *not* Infinitive forms, are said to be *Finite* forms.

. For the omission of the Imperative and Subjunctive forms of Verbs, the teacher is referred to the Preface.

VIII. OF DEPONENT VERBS.

225. There are several Verbs which have the *endings* of *Passive* Verbs, but the *signification* of *Active* Verbs.

Illustration.—The Infinitive Verb *conari* has the *ending* of a *Passive* Verb, but is *Active* in *signification*, meaning to “endeavour.”

226. These Verbs are said to be *DEPONENT* Verbs.

227. Deponent Verbs may have an *Accusative* of the *Object* after them, being *Active* in *signification*.

Illustration.—Thus, in the sentence “*canis leporem sequitur*,” the *Accusative* Noun “*leporem*” is the *Object* of the Verb “*sequitur*.”

228. Deponent Verbs, having an *Active* *signification*, have *Active* *Present* *Participle* forms derived from them, ending in the *Nom. Sing.* in “*ns*,” like the *Active* *Present* *Participle* form *laudans*, given in page 106.

Illustration.—The Infinitive Verb *loqui* being translated “to speak,” has an *Active* *signification*, but *Passive* form, as it ends in “*i*”; (see Art. 220); it is consequently a *Deponent* Verb, and has an *Active* *Present* *Participle* form derived from it, *loquens*, translated “speaking.”

CHAPTER XII.*

I. OF VERBS OF IRREGULAR CONJUGATION.

229. Some Verbs not ending in the Infinitive Mood in "re" and two ending in "re," are said to be of *Irregular* Conjugation. Their forms in the Infinitive Present, and their respective meanings, are

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. posse... <i>to be able</i> | 5. esse .. <i>to eat</i> |
| 2. velle .. <i>to wish</i> | 6. ferre.. <i>to carry</i> |
| 3. nolle .. <i>to be unwilling</i> | 7. ire .. <i>to go</i> |
| 4. malle.. <i>to prefer</i> | 8. fieri .. <i>to be done</i> |
| 9. ferri. <i>to be carried</i> | |

and in the several Finite Tenses, as follow :

IN THE PRESENT TENSE.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. potest | 4. mavult | 7. it |
| 2. vult | 5. est | 8. fit |
| 3. nonvult | 6. fert | 9. fertur |

the Subject being in the Singular Number ; and

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. possunt | 4. malunt | 7. eunt |
| 2. volunt | 5. edunt | 8. fiunt |
| 3. nolunt | 6. ferunt | 9. feruntur |

the Subject being in the Plural Number.

IN THE IMPERFECT TENSE.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. potērat | 4. malēbat | 7. ibat |
| 2. volēbat | 5. edēbat | 8. fiēbat |
| 3. nolēbat | 6. ferēbat | 9. ferēbātur |

the Subject being in the Singular Number ; and the

same when the Subject is in the Plural Number, with only the change of "at," and "atur," into "ant" and "antur."

IN THE PERFECT TENSE.

1. potuit	4. maluit	7. ivit <i>or</i> iit
2. voluit	5. edit	8. factus est
3. noluit	7. tulit	9. latus est

the Subject being in the Singular Number; and the same when the Subject is in the Plural Number, with only the change of "it" into "ērunt," the last two becoming *facti sunt* and *lati sunt*. Of course, the ending in "us" of the Participle forms *factus* and *latus*, and the ending in "i" of the Participle forms *facti* and *lati*, will vary according to the Gender of the Noun which names the Subject, the former becoming, with a *Feminine* Subject, "a," and with a *Neuter* Subject "um;" the latter, with a *Feminine* Subject, "æ," and with a *Neuter* Subject "a."

IN THE PLUPERFECT TENSE.

1. potuerat	4. maluerat	7. iverat <i>or</i> ierat
2. voluerat	5. ederat	8. factus erat
3. noluerat	6. tulerat	9. latus erat

the Subject being in the Singular Number; and the same when the Subject is in the Plural Number, with only the change of "at" into "ant," the last two being *facti erant* and *lati erant*, and the Participles, of course, subject to the same remark as in the last Tense.

IN THE FUTURE TENSE.

- | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|
| 1. potērit | 4. malet | 7. ibit. |
| 2. volet | 5. edet | 8. fiet |
| 3. nolet | 6. feret | 9. ferētur |

the Subject being in the Singular Number ; and

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. potērunt | 4. malent | 7. ibunt |
| 2. volent | 5. edent | 8. fient |
| 3. nolent | 6. ferent | 9. ferentur |

the Subject being in the Plural Number.

IN THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| 1. potuerit | 4. maluerit | 7. iverit <i>or</i> ierit |
| 2. voluerit | 5. ederit | 8. factus erit |
| 3. noluerit | 6. tulerit | 9. latus erit |

the Subject being in the Singular Number ; and the same when the Subject is in the Plural Number, with only the change of "it" into "int," the last two being *f a c t i e r u n t* and *l a t i e r u n t* ; the Participles, of course, subject to the same remark as in the last two Tenses. Instead of the auxiliaries *e r i t* and *e r u n t*, are also used *f u e r i t* and *f u e r i n t*.

230. The forms of the above Verbs in the Infinitive Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses are

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. potuisse | 4. maluisse | 7. ivisse |
| 2. voluisse | 5. edisse | <i>or</i> |
| 3. noluisse | 6. tulisse | isse |

the Infinitive expressions of the Verbs numbered

8 and 9, in the Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses, being considered in a subsequent Chapter.

231. The Participle forms of the first seven in the Present Tense, as used in the Nominative Case in reference to a Singular Noun, are as follow :

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. potens | 4. malens |
| 2. volens. | 5. edens |
| 3. nolens | 6. ferens |
| 7. iens | |

those numbered 8 and 9 having a Passive Signification, have no *Present* Participle Forms, and the first six, no *Future* Participle Forms. Of the Verbs numbered 7, 8, and 9, the Future Participle Forms are, *iturus*, *facturus*, and *laturus*.

232. The forms of the Present Participle of *ire* in the several Cases are in the Genitive Singular *euntis*, in the Dative Singular *eunti*, and similarly in the other Cases; as if, in the Nominative Singular, it were *euns* instead of *iens*.

233. Some of the above Verbs have Passive forms, such as *estur*, *itur*, and *iri*. These forms will come under consideration in a subsequent Chapter.

II.* OF VERBS OF DEFECTIVE CONJUGATION.

234. Some Verbs, occurring in some few forms only, are said to be of Defective Conjugation. It will be sufficient for our present purpose to mention the following

INFINITIVE FORMS *and* CORRESPONDING FINITE FORMS.

coepisse ..to begin	{ coepit, coeperat coepērunt, coeperant
meminisse to remember..	{ meminuit, meminerat meminerūnt, meminérant
novisse ..to know	{ novit, noverat noverunt, noverant
odisse .. to hate.....	{ odit, oderat odērunt, oderant

To these may be added, a i t *and* i n q u i t, says; a i u n t *and* i n q u i u n t, say; a i e b a t *and* a i e b a n t, said; q u e u n t, are able; n e q u i t, is unable; n e q u e u n t, are unable. The other forms in which these Verbs occur with the Third Person as the Subject are so very rarely met with, that it is unnecessary to notice them at present.

CHAPTER XIII.*

OF THE ENDING OF VERBS, THE SUBJECT BEING
THE FIRST OR SECOND PERSON.

. The subject of this Chapter formed no part of the Author's original design on the present occasion, the sentences given for translation in this Book being exclusively such as have the Third Person for the Subject. The following Articles have been introduced in deference to the opinion of judicious friends, and will be found sufficient for every purpose of translation, if required.

Of any four endings given below in the same line with each other, the first is the ending of a Verb of the *First* Conjugation, the second, of the *Second*, and so forth.

I. OF ACTIVE VERBS.

235. The following are the endings of Active Verbs, the Subject being

I. THE FIRST PERSON.

. Of the endings given under each Tense, those in the *first* line are endings when the Subject is in the *Singular* Number ; and those in the *second*, when the Subject is in the *Plural* Number.

IN THE PRESENT TENSE.

o	eo	o	io
āmus	ēmus	īmus	īmus

IN THE IMPERFECT TENSE.

ābam	ēbam	ēbam	iēbam
ābāmus	ēbāmus	ēbāmus	iēbāmus

IN THE FUTURE TENSE.

ābo	ebo	am	iam
ābīmus	ebīmus	ēmus	iēmus

IN THE PERFECT TENSE.

āvi	ui	i	īvi
āvīmus	uīmus	īmus	īvīmus

IN THE PLUPERFECT TENSE.

āvēram	uēram	ēram	īvēram
āvērāmus	uērāmus	ērāmus	īvērāmus

IN THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

āvēro	uēro	ēro	īvēro
āvērīmus	uērīmus	ērīmus	īvērīmus

II. THE SECOND PERSON.

IN THE PRESENT TENSE.

as	es	is	is
ātis	ētis	ītis	ītis

IN THE IMPERFECT TENSE.

ābas	ēbas	ēbas	īēbas
ābātis	ēbātis	ēbātis	īēbātis

IN THE FUTURE TENSE.

ābis	ēbis	es	ies
ābītis	ēbītis	ētis	īētis

IN THE PERFECT TENSE.

avisti	uisti	isti	ivisti
avistis	uistis	istis	ivistis

IN THE PLUPERFECT TENSE.

āvēras	uēras	ēras	īvēras
āvērātis	uērātis	ērātis	īvērātis

IN THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

āvēris	uēris	ēris	ivēris
āvērītis	uērītis	ērītis	ivērītis

236. A Verb having any one of the endings above given, will be transferred to the Infinitive Mood by changing that ending into "are," "ēre," "ēre," or "īre," according to the Conjugation indicated by the ending.

Illustration.—The Verb *m o n u e r i t i s* would be found, by an inspection of the above endings, to be of the Second Conjugation in the Future Perfect Tense, having for its Subject the Second Person in the Plural Number, and would be transferred to the Infinitive Mood *m o n ē r e*, by changing the ending "ueritis" into "ēre."

II. OF THE VERB "ESSE."

237. The following are the forms of this Verb, the Subject being

I. THE FIRST PERSON SINGULAR.

In the <i>Present</i> .. sum	In the <i>Perfect</i> .. fui
.. <i>Imperfect</i> ēram	.. <i>Pluperfect</i> fuēram
.. <i>Future</i> .. ēro	.. <i>Fut. Perf.</i> fuēro

II. THE FIRST PERSON PLURAL.

In the <i>Present</i> .. sumus	In the <i>Perfect</i> .. fuīmus
.. <i>Imperfect</i> ērāmus	.. <i>Pluperfect</i> fuērāmus
.. <i>Future</i> .. ērīmus	.. <i>Fut. Perf.</i> fuērīmus

III. THE SECOND PERSON SINGULAR.

In the <i>Present</i> . . es	In the <i>Perfect</i> . . fuisti
.. <i>Imperfect</i> ěras	.. <i>Pluperfect</i> fuěras
.. <i>Future</i> . . ěris	.. <i>Fut. Perf.</i> fuěris

IV. THE SECOND PERSON PLURAL.

In the <i>Present</i> . . estis	In the <i>Perfect</i> . . fuistis
.. <i>Imperfect</i> ěrātis	.. <i>Pluperfect</i> fuěrātis
.. <i>Future</i> . . ěritis	.. <i>Fut. Perf.</i> fuěritis

III. OF PASSIVE VERBS.

238. Passive Verbs end in the Present, Imperfect, and Future Tenses, in

r	<i>the Subject being the First Person Singular</i>
mur	Plural
ris	Second Per. Singular
mīni	Plural

and are transferred to the Active Voice in the same Tense, the same Person being the Subject, by

<i>dropping</i> r	.....	<i>after</i> o
<i>changing</i> r	{ <i>after</i> a.....	<i>into</i> m
	{ in mur	..... s
.. ris	.....	s
.. mīni	.....	tis

Should the letter before "ris" be "ě," then "ěris" must be changed into "is."

Illustration.—By the changes indicated in the last Article, the Passive Forms

moneor	ducimur	regimini
amābar	audiris	docēbēris

become respectively the Active Forms

moneo	ducimus	regitis
amābam	audis	docēbis

239. A Passive Predicate, as explained in Art. 203, being expressed in the other Tenses by a Participle and an Auxiliary, the Auxiliary will be, the Subject being

I. THE FIRST PERSON SINGULAR.

sum	or fui.....	<i>in the Perfect Tense</i>
eram	.. fueram	<i>Pluperfect</i>
ero	.. fuero.....	<i>Future Perfect</i>

II. THE FIRST PERSON PLURAL.

sumus	or fuimus	<i>in the Perfect Tense</i>
erāmus	.. fuērāmus	<i>Pluperfect</i>
erimus	.. fuērīmus	<i>Future Perfect</i>

III. THE SECOND PERSON SINGULAR.

es	or fuisti.....	<i>in the Perfect Tense</i>
eras	.. fuēras	<i>Pluperfect</i>
eris	.. fuēris	<i>Future Perfect</i>

IV. THE SECOND PERSON PLURAL.

estis	or fuistis	<i>in the Perfect Tense</i>
erātis	.. fuērātis	<i>Pluperfect</i>
eritis	.. fuērītis	<i>Future Perfect</i>

the Participle being precisely the same, and subject to precisely the same variations, as when the subject is the Third Person, as explained in page 116.

240. As a more complete illustration of the principles developed in this and the foregoing Chapter, you will do well to make yourself familiar with the following general view of the forms of the Verbs

amare	<i>a Verb of the First Conjugation</i>		
monēre	.....	Second	....
vertēre	.....	Third	....
audire	.....	Fourth	....

in the several Tenses, according as the Subject is the First, Second, or Third Person, in the Singular or Plural Number ; bearing in mind that the forms in the first column are such as would have the *First* Person ; in the second, the *Second* Person ; and in the third, the *Third* Person, for the Subject ; the forms in the *first* four lines under each Tense, a *Singular*, and in the *last* four, a *Plural* Subject. ✓

I. ACTIVE FORMS.

1. IN THE PRESENT TENSE.

amo	amas	amat
moneo	mones	monet
verto	vertis	vertit
audio	audis	audit
<hr/>		
amāmus	amātis	amant
monēmus	monētis	monent
vertīmus	vertītis	vertunt
audīmus	audītis	audiunt

2. IN THE IMPERFECT TENSE.

amābam	amābas	amābat
monēbam	monēbas	monēbat
vertēbam	vertēbas	vertēbat
audiēbam	audiēbas	audiēbat

amābāmus	amābātis	amābant
monēbāmus	monēbātis	monēbant
vertēbāmus	vertēbātis	vertēbant
audiēbāmus	audiēbātis	audiēbant

3. IN THE FUTURE TENSE.

amābo	amābis	amābit
monēbo	monēbis	monēbit
vertam	vertes	vertet
audiam	audies	audiet

amābimus	amābītis	amābunt
monēbimus	monēbītis	monēbunt
vertēmus	vertētis	vertent
audiēmus	audiētis	audient

4. IN THE PERFECT TENSE.

amāvi	amāvisti	amāvit
monui	monuisti	monuit
verti	vertisti	vertit
audīvi	audīvisti	audīvit

amāvimus	amāvistis	amāvērunt
monuimus	monuistis	monuērunt
vertimus	vertistis	vertērunt
audīvimus	audīvistis	audivērunt

5. IN THE PLUPERFECT TENSE.

amāvēram	amāvēras	amāvērat
monuēram	monuēras	monuērat
vertēram	vertēras	vertērat
audivēram	audivēras	audivērat
<hr/>		
amāvērāmus	amāvērātis	amāvērant
monuērāmus	monuērātis	monuērant
vertērāmus	vertērātis	vertērant
audivērāmus	audivērātis	audivērant

6. IN THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

amāvēro	amāvēris	amāvērit
monuēro	monuēris	monuērit
vertēro	vertēris	vertērit
audivēro	audivēris	audivērit
<hr/>		
amāvērīmus	amāvērītis	amāvērint
monuērīmus	monuērītis	monuērint
vertērīmus	vertērītis	vertērint
audivērīmus	audivērītis	audivērint

II. PASSIVE FORMS.

1. IN THE PRESENT TENSE.

amor	amāris	amātur
moneor	monēris	monētur
vertor	vertēris	vertitur
audior	audīris	audītur
<hr/>		
amāmur	amāmini	amantur

monēmur	monēmīni	monentur
vertimur	vertīmīni	vertuntur
audimur	audīmīni	audiuntur

2. IN THE IMPERFECT TENSE.

amābar	amābāris	amābātur
monēbar	monēbāris	monēbātur
vertēbar	vertēbāris	vertēbātur
audiēbar	audiēbāris	audiēbātur
<hr/>		
amābāmur	amābāmīni	amābantur
monēbāmur	monēbāmīni	monēbantur
vertēbāmur	vertēbāmīni	vertēbantur
audiēbāmur	audiēbāmīni	audiēbantur

3. IN THE FUTURE TENSE.

amābor	amābēris	amābītur
monēbor	monēbēris	monēbitur
vertar	vertēris	vertētur
audiar	audiēris	audiētur
<hr/>		
amābīmur	amābīmīni	amābuntur
monēbīmur	monēbīmīni	monēbuntur
vertēmur	vertēmīni	vertentur
audiēmur	audiēmīni	audientur

4. IN THE PERFECT TENSE.

. It has been thought unnecessary to give the Participle of more than one Verb, in this and the following Tenses.

The Subject is in this Tense supposed to be named by a Masculine Noun.

amatus	}	amatus	{	amatus
sum <i>or</i> fui		es <i>or</i> fuisti		est <i>or</i> fuit

amati	}	amati	}	amati
sumus <i>or</i> fuimus	}	estis <i>or</i> fuistis	}	sunt <i>or</i> fuērunt

5. IN THE PLUPERFECT TENSE.

**. The Subject is in this Tense supposed to be named by a *Feminine Noun*.

monīta	}	monīta	}	monīta
eram <i>or</i> fueram	}	eras <i>or</i> fueras	}	erat <i>or</i> fuerat

monītæ	}	monītæ	}	monītæ
ēramus <i>or</i> fuēramus	}	ērātis <i>or</i> fuērātis	}	ērant <i>or</i> fuērant

6. IN THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

**. The Subject is in this Tense supposed to be named by a *Neuter Noun*.

versum	}	versum	}	versum
ēro <i>or</i> fuēro	}	ēris <i>or</i> fuēris	}	ērit <i>or</i> fuērit

versa erīmus	}	versa	}	versa
<i>or</i> fuerīmus	}	erītis <i>or</i> fuērītis	}	ērunt <i>or</i> fuērint

IV. OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

241. The following are the endings of Irregular Verbs in the Present Tense, the Subject being

I. THE FIRST PERSON SINGULAR.

possum	malo	eo
volo	edo	fio
nolo	fero	feror

II. THE FIRST PERSON PLURAL.

possumus	malumus	imus
volumus	edimus	fimus
nolumus	ferimus	ferimur

III. THE SECOND PERSON SINGULAR.

potes	mavis	is
vis	edis or es	fis
nonvis	fers	ferris

IV. THE SECOND PERSON PLURAL.

potestis	navultis	itis
vultis	editis or estis	fitis
nonvultis	fertis	ferimini

242. The forms in the other Tenses are reduced to the forms already given (the corresponding forms in the same Tenses respectively when the Subject is the Third Person), by changing the endings "m," "s," "mus," "tis," "sti," and "stis" into "t," and adding "t" to "i." The Infinitive form *f e r r i*, being simply the Passive form of *f e r r e*, the Finite forms of the former are reduced to those of the latter, by the changes indicated in respect of Regular Verbs, in Arts. 214 and 238.

V. GENERAL RECAPITULATION OF THE
FOREGOING PRINCIPLES.

243. You will observe from the foregoing Sections,

First, that when the Subject is the First Person *Singular*, an Active Verb will end in "o," "m," or

“i,” and a Passive Verb, in the Tenses not formed by a Participle, in “r.”

When the Subject is the First Person *Plural*, an Active Verb ends invariably in “mus,” and a Passive Verb in “mur.”

Secondly, that when the Subject is the Second Person *Singular*, an Active Verb, except in the Perfect Tense, ends in “s,” a Passive Verb, in “ris.”

When the Subject is the Second Person *Plural*, an Active Verb ends in “tis,” and a Passive Verb in “mini.”

The ending of a Verb in the *Perfect* Tense, when the Subject is the Second Person *Singular* is “isti,” and when it is the Second Person *Plural*, “istis.” Consequently, this ending “isti” forms an exception to the principle above given, where “i” is stated to be one of the endings of a Verb, having the *First* Person *Singular* for its Subject.

Thirdly, that when the Subject is the Third Person, either *Singular* or *Plural*, an Active Verb ends in “t,” a Passive Verb in “tur.”

244. Observe, also, that a Verb will be in the Imperfect Tense, having any one of the endings

bam	bas	bat
bamus	batis	bant

and in the Pluperfect Tense, any one of the endings

ram	ras	rat
ramus	ratis	rant

245. An easier method than that suggested in Art. 235, of transferring a Verb from the First or Second

Person to the Infinitive Mood in the form to be sought in the Vocabulary, may be the following : transfer it, in the first instance, to the *Third* Person Singular, (except its ending be "o,") which will be effected by changing the endings "m," "s," "mus," "tis," "sti," and "stis," into "t;" and adding "t" to "i," excepting when the final syllables are "isti." The endings in "o" may be more conveniently transferred at once to the Infinitive, by changing "eo" into "ēre;" "io" into "īre" (sometimes "ēre," as already mentioned); "abo" and "ebo" into "are" and "ēre" respectively; "o," not having "e," "i," or "b," before it, into either "are" or "ēre." In respect of the ending "ris," it must be observed that "āris," "ēris," "īris," indicate Passive Verbs only; "ëris," either an Active or Passive Verb; in the former case, it will be transferred to the Third Person, by the change of "s" into "t," as above directed; in the latter, it will be transferred to the Active Voice, as given in Art. 240, by changing "ris" into "s," or "ëris" into "is."

FORMS OF VERBS FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE
PUPIL.

. The learner is to name the Voice, Conjugation, and Tense, of the Verb, and the Person of the Subject, by examining the ending, and thence to name the Infinitive form to be found in the Vocabulary by the processes above detailed.

servābas. amatum est. docuerit. maneo. tenēmus. ducēris. monuisti. audīvērāmus. sentiebam. dormietis. aperiēbātis. vexatæ fuerant.

sancīmus. amavisti. vincīris. formāvērāmus. audiam.
 manēbo. nutrīvistis. tenēris. laudabēris. pellē-
 bāmus. docēbīmur. captābis. vertētur. audi-
 ēmini. dicar. ponebar. poscīmus. vidēbimini.
 tegētis. sumēbam. arabītis. vertērāmus. mon-
 straris. vexāvīmus. ducēmīni. retinuērītis. ape-
 rīris. ornamur. curāvērātis. dicēmus. pellīmur.
 vehēris. munio. saltavistis. mittes. mittēris.
 mittēris. jubēbīmus.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF VERBAL NOUNS.

246. There are in Latin, as in English, Nouns similar in form to Participles, called Verbal Nouns, because, with the forms of Nouns, they retain the Predicative power of the Verbs from which the Participles of similar forms are derived.

247. Verbal Nouns are of either the Second Declension, identical in form with Passive *Future* Participles, their endings being in the

NOM. & ACC.	GEN.	DAT. & ABL.
dum	di	do

or of the Fourth Declension, used in the Accusative and Ablative Cases only, similar in form to the Passive *Past* Participle, the ending being, in the Accusative Case, "um," and in the Ablative Case "u."

Illustration.—The Nominative or Accusative Verbal Noun *a m a n d u m*, is identical in form with the Passive Future Participle in the same Case, and, similarly, the Genitive Verbal Noun *a m a n d i*, and the Dative or Ablative Verbal Noun *a m a n d o*. Also the Accusative and Ablative Verbal Nouns *a m a t u m* and *a m a t u*, are similar in form to the Passive Past Participle *a m a t u s*.

248. Verbal Nouns of the Second Declension, those, namely, ending in “dum,” “di,” and “do,” are commonly called GERUNDS, being spoken of respectively as the Gerund in “dum,” the Gerund in “di,” and the Gerund in “do.” Those of the Fourth Declension, those, namely, in “um” and “u,” are commonly called SUPINES, being spoken of respectively as the Supine in “um,” and the Supine in “u.”

249. The Verbal Nouns of the Second Declension are translated by the English Participle in “ing,” a Preposition preceding it, as the case may require. Those of the Fourth Declension are translated, the form in “um,” as an *Active* Infinitive, and that in “u” as a *Passive* Infinitive.

Illustration — The Genitive Verbal Noun or Gerund *a m a n d i*, would be translated “of loving.” The Accusative Verbal Noun or Supine *a m a t u m*, would be translated “to love.”

250. As Verbal Nouns of either Declension retain the *power* of a Verb in the *form* of a Noun, they may be followed by an Object in the Accusative Case, equally with the Verbs from which they are derived.

Illustration.—Thus we have the expression *videndi urbem* translated “of seeing the city,” the Accusative *urbem* being considered the Object of the Verbal Noun *videndi*.

251. A peculiar usage of the Accusative Verbal Noun in “*um*,” is in conjunction with the Infinitive Verb meaning “to go,” expressive of *immediate* Future time in the Infinitive. This mode of expression is very similar to our own English way of speaking, “I am *going* to read,” in which the word “going” is expressive, not of any *motion*, but simply of the *immediateness* of a Future action.*

Illustration.—Thus the expression *ire auditum* would be translated “to be going to hear,” or “to be about to hear.”

252. This mode of expression is very rare, indeed, in the Active Voice, so rare, that it is never mentioned in the common Grammars; in the Passive Voice it is less so, and accordingly the Grammars will tell you, that *auditum iri* means “to be about to be heard,” the Passive form *iri* being substituted for the Active form *ire*; not, indeed, that the form *iri*, can have any meaning as a Passive expression *by itself*; but the Active form *ire* being, with the Verbal Noun in “*um*” considered, rather as so many syllables of one word than as two words,

* The Author would request the experienced Teacher to consider whether the expression “*ire dejectum*” in the second Ode of Horace, is not an instance of this mode of speech in the Active Voice, the words being understood in the sense of “to be on the point of throwing down.”

to express an Active Predicate in the Infinitive Mood and Future Tense, the form of the expression is transferred from the Active to the Passive Voice, by the regular change of "re" into "ri."

Illustration.—The form *a m a r e*, an Active Infinitive form in the Present Tense, becomes *a m a r i*, as a Passive Infinitive form in the same Tense, by the change of "re" into "ri;" and by the same change the expression *a m a t u m i r e*, considered as a *single Active* Infinitive form in the Future Tense, becomes *a m a t u m i r i* as a *Passive* Infinitive form in the same Tense.

CHAPTER XV.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION AND TRANSLATION.

1. FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

253. A Nominative Noun naming the Subject of a Verb, as already explained in Art. 26, will be said to be a Subject-Nominative.

254. A Nominative Noun may be also a Predicate-Nominative; that is, it may be used in connection with a Verb, to say what is intended to be said about any given Subject.

Illustration.—In the sentence "the King is a tyrant," the Noun "tyrant" is a Predicate-Nominative, being used in connection with the Verb "is," to say what is intended to be said about the Subject "king."

255. A Predicate-Nominative Noun will be taken *after* the Verb.

Illustrative Example.—Pater meus miles est.

The Noun *miles* will be taken as a Predicate-Nominative *after* the Verb *est*, thus: *Pater meus*, my father, *est*, is, *miles*, a soldier.

SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION.

Illa mulier earum puellarum mater est. Sol est mundi lux. Luna noctis regina vocatur.

256. A Predicate-Nominative may be an Adjective.

Illustration.—In the sentence “the King is brave,” the Adjective “brave” is a Predicate-Nominative.

257. Predicate - Nominative *Adjectives* will be taken like Predicate - Nominative *Nouns*, *after* the Verb.

Illustrative Example.—Puer est bonus.

The Predicate-Nominative Adjective *bonus* will, in translating, be taken *after* the Verb, thus: *Puer*, the boy, *est*, is, *bonus*, good.

SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION.

Hæc poma matura sunt. Hæ terræ incultæ sunt. Saxum durum est.

258. The Subject of an Infinitive Verb is said to be either *Common* or *Proper*. It is said to be *Common*, when it is the Subject of another Verb taken immediately before it; it is said to be *Proper*, when it is the Subject of the Infinitive Verb only.

Illustration.—In the sentence “the man wishes to go,” the Subject of the Infinitive Verb “to go” is *Common*, being the same as that of the immediately foregoing Verb “wishes,” as the Person spoken of by the Verb “wishes” is the same as the Person spoken of as “to go.” In the sentence, “the king ordered him to go,” the Subject of the Infinitive Verb “to go” is *Proper*, not being the same as that of the Verb “ordered,” as the Person spoken of as having “ordered,” is *not* the same as the person spoken of as “to go.”

259. When an Infinitive Verb has its Subject *in common* with a previous Verb, the Subject is named with the previous Verb, and omitted with the Infinitive Verb; when the Subject of the Infinitive Verb is *Proper*, it is named in the Accusative Case.

Illustration.—Thus in the sentence “the king ordered him to go,” the Subject of the Infinitive Verb “to go” being *Proper*, is named by the Accusative Pronoun “him.”

260. Hence, it appears that an Accusative Noun may be either an Object-Accusative, as explained in Art. 40, or a Subject-Accusative, as explained in the last Article.

261. As with a Subject-Nominative, there may be a Predicate-Nominative Substantive or Adjective, as explained in Articles 254 and 256, so with a Subject-Accusative, there may be a Predicate-Accusative Noun or Adjective, taken, as a Predicate-Nominative, after the Verb.

Illustration.—In the sentence “the people considered him to be a good general,” the Noun “general,” if the

sentence were in Latin, would be in the Accusative Case as a Predicate-Accusative. So also in the sentence "the people considered him to be brave," the Adjective "brave" would, in Latin, be in the Accusative Case as a Predicate-Accusative Adjective.

262. Participles, being derived from Verbs, have, like Verbs, a Predicative meaning, something being said by them about some Person or Thing named in a sentence.

Illustration.—In the sentence "I saw a man running," the Participle "running" is Predicative of the Noun "man," something being said by it about the man.

263. As every Predicative word must have a corresponding Subject expressed or implied, so every Participle must have a Subject.

264. The Subject of a Participle will be either *Constructive* or *Absolute*. It is said to be *Constructive*, when it has some place in the Order of Construction (see Art. 59), either as a Subject or Object Noun, or in relation to some other word than the Participle; *Absolute*, when it has no place in the Order of Construction but as the Subject of the Participle.

Illustration.—In the sentence "the sailors hear the wind threatening destruction to the vessel," the Subject of the Participle "threatening" is "the wind," which is also the Object of the Verb "hear;" so it is *Constructive*. In the sentence "the boat left the shore, the storm seeming to abate," the Subject of the Participle "seeming" is "the storm," which has no place in the sentence but as Subject of the Participle "seeming;" so it is *Absolute*.

265. An Absolute Subject of a Participle is named in the Ablative Case.

Illustration.—Thus, in the second sentence in the last Illustration, the Absolute Subject “storm” would, in Latin, be in the Ablative Case.

266. This is what is commonly called the Ablative Absolute.

267. Observe from what you have now learned, that the Subject of a Finite Verb will be named in the Nominative Case; of an Infinitive Verb, in the Accusative Case; and of a Participle, in the Ablative Case.

2. OF THE INFINITIVE, AS SUBJECT OR OBJECT.

268. An Infinitive Verb being considered as a Noun, according to Art. 12, but indeclinable, has the Construction of either a Subject or Object Noun.

Illustration.—In the sentence “to steal is wicked,” the Infinitive “to steal,” is the Subject of the Predicate Verb and Adjective “is wicked,” as it names what is spoken of by the words “is wicked.” In the sentence “he wishes to go,” the Infinitive “to go” is the Object of the Verb “wishes,” the Verb “wishes” being an incomplete expression is alone, and made complete by the introduction of the Infinitive “to go,” according to the explanation of the word “object” in Art. 37.

269. Whether an Infinitive is a Subject-Infinitive or an Object-Infinitive, will be determined by various considerations. For instance, should the other Verb be Passive, the Infinitive must be a Subject-Infinitive,

as a Passive Verb does not admit of an Object, as already observed. Also the other Verb, though Active, may be a complete expression, when the same reasoning will apply. (See Chap. II., Sec. 1.)

3. PRINCIPLES TO BE OBSERVED IN TRANSLATING AN INFINITIVE VERB.

270. By an idiom of the Latin language, an Infinitive Verb is often used, where, in English, the Verb must be Finite, and the Subject will have the word "that" before it.

Illustration.—Were the following expressed in Latin, "that all men die is shown by experience," the Verb "die" would be expressed in the Infinitive Mood, and its Subject "men" in the Accusative Case.

271. In consequence of this difference of idiom in the two languages, it will often happen that a Latin Subject-*Accusative* will, in the English translation, be a Subject-*Nominative*, having the word "that" before it, and the Latin Infinitive Verb, be, in the English, a Finite Verb.

Illustration —In the sentence "rex jussit ducem venire," the Accusative *ducem* is a Subject-Accusative, and may be translated as such, thus: *rex*, the king, *jussit*, ordered, *ducem*, the general, *venire* to come. But in the sentence "puer patrem venisse dixit," in which the Accusative *patrem* is also a Subject-Accusative, it will be necessary to make it, in the translation, a Nominative, thus: *puer*, the boy, *dixit*, said, *patrem*, *that* his father, *venisse*, had come; it being contrary to the English idiom to say, "the boy said his father to have come."

. It is scarcely necessary to remind the Teacher that though it would be English to say, "the boy said his father had come," the Noun "father" is Nominative, not Accusative, the Conjunction "that" being omitted before it.

272. When an Infinitive Verb forms, together with its Subject-Accusative and other words connected with it, the Subject of another Verb, according to Art. 268, it will often be found convenient in translating a sentence into Latin to take the Verb, of which the Subject is so formed, first, introducing the word "it" before it.

Illustration.—In the sentence "regem venisse dicitur" the Infinitive *venisse* forms, with its Subject-Accusative *regem*, the Subject of the Verb *dicitur*, which will accordingly be taken first, thus: *dicitur*, it is said, *regem*, that the king, *venisse*, has come.

SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION.

Mater mea eam puellam in ea urbe vixisse dixit. Nuncii hostes castra (App.*) trans flumen posuisse dicunt. Puella ejus mulier is sororem magnas divitias (App.) habere dicit.

273. In the Future and Future Perfect Tenses of the Active Voice, and the Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses of the Passive Voice, an Infinitive Predicate is expressed by a Participle, and Auxiliary. Remembering how it has been shown in Arts. 217 and 218 that the ending of the Participle in the Tenses requiring the use of a Participle, is varied according to the Num-

* See the remark at the top of page 86.

ber and Gender of the Subject, you will observe the application of the same principle of the Participle being made to agree with the Subject, in its also having, in the Infinitive expressions above specified, *Nominative* endings when the Subject is *Common*, and *Accusative* endings when the Subject is *Proper*; those endings being, when

the Subject is		{ expressed by a { Masc. } { Noun. }		a { Fem. } { Noun. }		a { Neut. } { Noun. }	
1. Common & Sing.	.....	us		a		um	
2. Common & Plur.	.....	i		æ		a	
3. Proper & Sing.	.....	um		am		um	
4. Proper & Plur.	.....	os		as		a	

274. The following Infinitive expressions are illustrative of the preceding Article, those in the first column being such as would be used with a Masculine Subject; those in the second, with a Feminine Subject; and those in the third, with a Neuter Subject.

I. OF THE ACTIVE VOICE.

1. IN THE FUTURE TENSE.

1 {	laudaturus esse	{	laudatura esse	{	laudaturum esse
2 {	laudaturi esse	{	laudaturæ esse	{	laudatura esse
3 {	laudaturum esse	{	laudaturam esse	{	laudaturum esse

4 {	laudaturos esse	{	laudaturas esse	{	laudatura esse
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2. IN THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

1 {	laudaturus fuisse &c.	{	laudatura fuisse &c.	{	laudaturum fuisse &c.
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the expression differing from the foregoing, only in the Auxiliary being *fuisse* instead of *esse*.

II. OF THE PASSIVE VOICE.

IN THE PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT TENSE.

1 {	laudatus esse or fuisse	{	laudata esse or fuisse	{	laudatum esse or fuisse
2 {	laudati esse or fuisse	{	laudatæ esse or fuisse	{	laudata esse or fuisse
3 {	laudatum esse or fuisse	{	laudatam esse or fuisse	{	laudatum esse or fuisse
4 {	laudatos esse or fuisse	{	laudatas esse or fuisse	{	laudata esse or fuisse

275. The method of translating the above Infinitive expressions will be best understood from the consideration of the following

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES.

1. *Puer recitaturus esse dicitur.* The boy is said to be about to recite.

2. *Puer patrem venturum esse dicit. The boy says that his father will come.*

3. *Puer matrem venturam esse dixit. The boy said that his mother would come.*

4. *Feminæ venturæ fuisse dicuntur. The women are said to have been about to come.*

5. *Puer comites venturos fuisse dicit. The boy said that his companions would have come.*

6. *Viator spoliatus esse dicitur. The traveller is said to have been robbed.*

7. *Feminæ laudatæ fuisse dicuntur. The women are said to have been praised.*

8. *Viator comites spoliatos esse dixit. The traveller said that his companions had been robbed.*

276. Observe, that in the translation of the above Sentences, the Subject-Accusative has been translated with the word "that" before it, and the Infinitive Verb as a Finite Verb.

. A copious Collection of Sentences for the exercise of the Pupil in the above principles, with explanatory references to the foregoing Articles for the assistance of the Teacher, will be found in the Author's "Governess's Latin Reader."

The Auxiliary Verb *esse* is, in the Infinitive Future, either *futūrus esse* or *fore*; and, in the Future Perfect, *futūrus fuisse*, the ending of the Participle *futurus* varied as that of *laudaturus*, as exhibited in Art. 274.

4. OF IMPERSONAL VERBS.

277. There are several Verbs of which the Subject is never any but the Third Person. These Verbs are said to be IMPERSONAL VERBS.

278. The Subject of an Impersonal Verb is either named by an Infinitive Verb, or understood indefinitely. Of the former class would be the English Verb "irks," in the sentence "it irks me to see him," in which the Subject of the Verb "irks," never used but in the Third Person Singular, is the Infinitive "to see," the word "it" preceding the Verb agreeably to Art. 272; of the latter, are the expressions "it rains," "it snows," and the like, in which the Subject is understood indefinitely, no Noun having been named *definitely* for which the Pronoun "it" can be understood to be put. To the latter class belong also certain Latin Verbs which have *Active* forms for all the Three Persons, but only such *Passive* forms as have the ending "tur," proper to the *Third* Person only. Of this kind are the forms *estur* and *itur*, referred to in Art. 233. The further consideration of these forms and of Impersonal Verbs generally, being somewhat beyond our present purpose, will be pursued in another Volume.

279. Some of the Latin indeclinable words, such as Adverbs and Conjunctions, will be found in the "Appendix to the Vocabulary;" but as they do not affect the *Construction* of Sentences, the further consideration of them is unnecessary in this place.

APPENDIX.

. The Teacher is particularly requested, before using this book, to mark against the Articles severally referred to in the following Appendix, the paragraph of the Appendix applying to the Article so referred to.

1. (Art. 15.) The final "e" of a Latin word can never be mute, every letter of a Latin word being sounded, according to the preliminary notice in p. 3. Hence the Infinitive endings "are" and "ēre" must be sounded as two syllables.

2. (Art. 42.) The ending "os" of Accusative Nouns is sounded as the ending "oss" in the English Adjective "gross."

3. (Art. 50.) Some few Nouns ending in the Nominative Singular in "a," end in the Dative and Ablative Plural in "abus," instead of "is." Also, some few Nouns ending in the Nominative Plural in "æ" and "i," end in the Genitive Plural in "ûm," instead of "arum" and "orum." The circumflex over the "u" indicates a contraction.

4. (Art. 60.) The words in the Latin language ending in "t" and "tur," which are not Verbs, are very few in number, principally Conjunctions or Adverbs.

5. (Art. 76.) The ending "es," of Nouns of the Third Declension in the Nominative and Accusative Plural, is sounded like "ese" in the English word "these."

Some few Nouns of the Third Declension end in the Accusative Singular in "im" instead of "em." The only Accusative forms so ending, which are of common occurrence, are *puppim* and *sitim*. The Latin Accusa-

tive Noun for "ship" is either *navim* or *navem*. These Nouns which end in the Accusative in "im," end in the Ablative in "i"; also Nouns ending in the Nominative Singular in "e."

6. (Art. 98.) One Noun of the Second Declension *vir*, has the ending "ir" in the Nominative Singular.

7. (Art. 100.) The Noun *os*, given in this Article as being in the Genitive *oris*, is a different Noun altogether, from that given in Art. 110. It means "mouth" or "countenance," and its form in the Nominative and Accusative Plural is *ora*, consequently, according to Art. 78, its form in the Accusative Singular is the same as in the Nominative Singular.

8. (Art. 110) Add to the Nouns given in this Art. the following:

G. S.	N. S.	N. P.	
hiemis	hiems	hiems	<i>winter.</i>
senis	senex	senes	<i>old man.</i>

The form of the Noun *bos* in the Genitive Plural is *boum*, and in the Dative and Ablative Plural *bobus*, and sometimes *bubus*.

9. (Art. 112.) A few Nouns of the Fourth Declension end in the Dative and Ablative Plural in "ubus" instead of "ibus."

10. (Art. 156.) The syllable "ce" is sometimes added to the forms *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*, &c., thus: *hicce*, *hæcce*, *hocce*, &c. Also the forms *iste* and *ille* are compounded with the Nominative forms *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*, and the Accusative forms *hunc*, *hanc*, *hoc*, thus: *isthic*, *illæc*, &c.

11. (Arts. 297 and 235.) There are a few verbal endings not mentioned in these Articles, being of less frequent occurrence.

An Active Verb of the Third Person Plural for a Subject

sometimes ends in the Perfect Tense, in "ēre" instead of "ērunt."

A Passive Verb of the Second Person Singular sometimes ends in "re" instead of "ris."

The syllable "ve" is sometimes omitted in the endings "averam," "averas," &c.; and the letter "v" from the endings "ivi," "iveram," &c.

When the Subject is the Second Person Singular, and named in addressing it, the Noun naming that Subject is said to be in the VOCATIVE CASE.

Thus, in the sentence, "Man, thou art doomed to die," the Noun "man" is in the Vocative Case.

The form of a Noun is the same in the Vocative as in the Nominative Case, except when the Nominative ends in "us," when the Vocative form ends in "e" instead of "us;" when the Nominative form ends in "ius," the Vocative form ends in "i" instead of "ius." Thus of *m u n d u s* the Vocative form is *m u n d e*, and of *f i l i u s* it is *f i l i*.

VOCABULARY.

. Some words being either Nouns or Adjectives, the letters (s) and (a) following a word are for the purpose of distinguishing them.

A.

accipiter... *hawk*
 adhibere... *to use*
 advena... *stranger*
 ædificare *to build*
 æger... *sick*
 æstas... *summer*
 ætas... *age*
 agere... *to drive*
 agger... *mound*
 agitare { *to agitate, to*
 drive
 agmen... *troop*
 agna... *lamb*
 agnus... *lamb*
 agricola... *husbandman*
 ala... *wing*
 albicare... *to whiten*
 albus... *white*
 allevare... *to relieve*
 altus... *high*
 amare... *to love*
 ames... *stake*

amicus (s) *friend*
 amicus (a) *friendly*
 amœnus... *pleasant*
 amor... *love*
 ancilla... *maid servant*
 animus... *mind*
 annunciare *to announce*
 anser... *goose*
 antrum... *cave*
 anxius... *anxious*
 aperire... *to open*
 aqua... *water*
 aquila... *eagle*
 arare... *to plough*
 aratrum... *plough*
 arbor... *tree*
 ardor... *heat*
 arēna... *sand*
 argentum *silver*
 armentum *herd*
 arundo { *reed, fishing-*
 rod, fife
 arvum... *field*

arx *citadel*
 asinus *ass*
 asper *harsh*
 assiduus *assiduous*
 ater *black*
 atrox *atrocious*
 auctoritas *authority*
 audire *to hear*
 augēre *to increase*
 aula *court*
 aureus *golden*
 auriga *charioteer*
 auris *ear*
 aurum *gold*
 avarus (s) *miser*
 avarus (a) *avaricious*
 avis *bird*

B.

barbarus *barbarian*
 bellator *warrior*
 bellum *war*
 brevis *short*
 bruma *winter*

C.

cacumen *top*
 cadēre *to fall*
 cadus *cask*
 camēna *song*

campus *plain*
 canis *dog*
 canōrus *tuneful*
 capella *goat*
 captare *to catch*
 captīva *female captive*
 carcer *prison*
 carīna *keel*
 carmen *song*
 carpēre *to pluck*
 catēna *chain*
 caverna *cavern*
 celare *to hide*
 celebrare *to celebrate*
 celsus *high*
 cervus *stag*
 cespes *turf*
 cingēre *to surround*
 circumdare *to surround*
 civis *citizen*
 clangor *sound*
 clarus *illustrious*
 clemens *merciful*
 coelum *heaven*
 coena *supper*
 colligare *to tie together*
 collis *hill*
 columba *dove*
 columna *column*
 coma *hair*

comes . . . companion	decus . . . honour
concedere to give up	dedecorare to disgrace
concha . . . shell	degere . . . to pass
concordia . concord	delectare . . to delight
condere . . to hide	delubrum temple
congregare to collect	denigrare to blacken
conjux . . . wife, husband	dens . . . tooth
consul . . . consul	deus . . . God
conviva . . guest	difficultas difficulty
cornix . . . crow	digitus . . finger
corona . . . crown	diligentia . diligence
coronare . . to crown	dirus . . . dreadful
corpus . . . body	discipulus scholar
coruscare . to glitter	dissipare . . to scatter
corvus . . . raven	dissociare to separate
creber . . . frequent	distendere to stretch
crepitare . . to crackle	docere . . . to teach
crispare . . to curl	domare . . to tame
crus leg	domina . . mistress
cubile . . . couch	dominus . . master, lord
culpare . . to blame	donum . . . gift
cura care	dormire . . to sleep
currere . . to run	dorsum . . back
cuspis . . . point	ducere . . . to lead
custos . . . guard	dulcis . . . sweet
cymba . . . boat	dux leader, general

D.

damnum . . . loss, injury
dare to give

E.

edere to put forth
emere to buy

enecare .. *to kill*
 ensis *sword*
 epistola .. *epistle*
 eques *horseman*
 equus *horse*
 essedum .. *chariot*
 excitare .. *to excite*
 exemplum *example*
 exhibēre .. *to exhibit*
 expectare *to expect*
 exsanguis *lifeless*

F.

fabula *story, tale*
 facilis *easy*
 famulus .. *servant*
 fasciculus *bundle*
 fastidire .. *to despise*
 fastigium . *top*
 favēre *to favour*
 felix *fortunate*
 femina ... *woman*
 fera *wild beast*
 ferrum ... *iron*
 fessus *wearry*
 festinare .. *to hasten*
 filia *daughter*
 filius *son*
 findēre .. *to cleave*
 firmare .. *to strengthen*

flamma .. *flame*
 flavēre ... *to be yellow*
 flatus *breeze*
 flēre *to weep*
 flos *flower*
 flosculus .. *little flower*
 flumen ... *river*
 fluvius ... *river*
 fœdare ... *to disfigure*
 fons *fountain*
 formidare *to dread*
 formīdo .. *dread*
 formosus . *beautiful*
 fortis *strong*
 fortuna ... *fortune*
 fovēre *to cherish*
 frater ... *brother*
 fraus *fraud*
 frigus *cold*
 frondēre .. *to be in leaf*
 frons *leaf*
 frumentum *corn*
 fucare *to dye*
 fuga *flight*
 fugare { *to put to*
 { *flight*
 fulgēre. . . *to shine*
 fulgur ... *lightning*
 fumus *smoke*
 funus *death*

G

gaudium . . . *joy*
 gena *cheek*
 gener *son-in-law*
 genus *race, kind*
 germāna . . *sister*
 germen . . *bud*
 glacialis . . *icy*
 gleba *clod*
 gramen . . *grass*
 gravis *heavy*
 grex *flock*
 gubernare *to govern*

H.

habēna . . *rein*
 habēre . . . *to have*
 habitare . . *to inhabit*
 haruspex . . *soothsayer*
 hasta *spear*
 horreum . . *granary*
 hortus . . . *garden*
 hospes . . . *host, guest*
 hostis *enemy*
 humectare *to moisten*

I.

ictus *blow*
 ignavia . . *idleness*
 ignavus . . *idle*

ignis *fire*
 ignotus . . *unknown*
 illustris . . *illustrious*
 inclinare . . *to incline*
 incola . . . *inhabitant*
 incolēre . . *to inhabit*
 incuria . . . *carelessness*
 incus *anvil*
 indagare . . *to track*
 indicare . . *to indicate*
 infans *infant*
 ingens . . . *huge*
 insanus . . *senseless*
 insula *island*
 integer . . . *entire*
 intrare . . . *to enter*
 ira *anger*
 irrigare . . *to water*

J.

jacēre *to lie*
 jactare . . . *to throw*
 janua *door*
 juvenis . . *young man*

L.

labor *labour*
 lacerare . . *to tear*
 lacryma . . *tear*
 lætus . . . *joyful*

lana *wool*
 lanius *butcher*
 lanx *dish*
 latēre *to lie hid*
 latro *robber*
 latus (a) . . . *broad*
 latus (s) . . . *side*
 laudare . . . *to praise*
 laus *praise*
 legatus . . . *ambassador*
 legio *legion*
 leo *lion*
 lepus *hare*
 lex *law*
 liber *book*
 linteum . . . *sail*
 littus *shore*
 longus *long*
 lumen *light*
 luna *moon*
 lupus *wolf*
 lusciniā . . . *nightingale*

M.

machina . . . *machine*
 mactare . . . *to sacrifice*
 madēre . . . *to be wet*
 madidus . . . *wet*
 magister . . . *master*

magnus . . . *great*
 manāre . . . *to flow*
 mandatum . . . *command*
 manēre . . . *to remain*
 manipulus . . *sheaf*
 mare *sea*
 mater *mother*
 maturare . . . *to ripen*
 medicina . . . *medicine*
 medicus *doctor*
 membrum . . . *limb*
 meus *my*
 miles *soldier*
 mittēre *to send*
 molestus . . . *troublesome*
 mollire *to soften*
 mollis *soft*
 monēre *to advise*
 mons *mountain*
 monstrare . . . *to show*
 mordēre . . . *to bite*
 mors *death*
 mos *custom*
 movēre *to move*
 mulcēre . . . *to soothe*
 mulier *woman*
 multus *much, many*
 mundus *world*
 munire *to fortify*

munus... *gift*
 murus... *wall*
 muscus ... *moss*

N.

naris *nostril*
 narrare .. *to narrate*
 nauta *sailor*
 navis *ship*
 navita *sailor*
 nebula ... *cloud*
 necessitudo *want*
 nemus. . . *grove*
 nidus *nest*
 niger *black*
 nitēre *to shine*
 nitor *brightness*
 nomen *name*
 novus *new*
 numen *deity*
 nuncius . *messenger*
 nutrire .. *to nourish*
 nutrix .. *nurse*

O.

obscurare.. *to darken*
 obsidēre .. *to besiege*
 oculus ... *eye*
 omnis *all*
 onerare.... *to load*

onus *load*
 oppidum.. *town*
 oppugnare *to fight against*
 origo *origin*
 ornare. . . . *to adorn*
 osculum .. *kiss*
 ostendēre.. *to show*
 ovis *sheep*

P.

pallēre ... *to be pale*
 pallium .. *robe*
 parare. . . . *to get, prepare*
 paries *wall*
 pastor.... *shepherd*
 pater *father*
 patēre ... *to be open*
 pauper ... *poor man*
 pavēre *to fear*
 pavor *fear*
 pectus.... *breast*
 pecunia ... *money*
 pecus *cattle*
 pendēre .. *to hang*
 perfuga ... *deserter*
 periculosus *dangerous*
 periculum *danger*
 pertentare *to pierce*
 pes *foot*

petĕre . . . *to seek*
 pictura . . . *picture*
 pignus . . . *pledge*
 piscator . . . *fisherman*
 piscis . . . *fish*
 placidus . . *placid*
 plastrum . . *wagon*
 poculum . . *cup*
 pœna *punishment*
 polire *to polish*
 pontus . . . *sea*
 porta *gate*
 portare . . *to carry*
 portus . . . *harbour*
 Præbĕre . . *to yield*
 prælium . . *battle*
 præmium . . *reward*
 pratum . . . *meadow*
 procella . . *storm*
 prosper . . . *prosperous*
 pruina . . . *frost*
 puella . . . *girl*
 puer *boy*
 pugna . . . *fight*
 pugnare . . *to fight*
 pulcher . . *beautiful*
 punire . . . *to punish*

Q.

quærĕre . . *to seek*

quassus . . . *shattered*

R.

ramus . . . *branch*
 rana *frog*
 recensĕre . . *to repeat*
 recreare . . *to refresh*
 rector . . . *ruler*
 recuperare . *to recover*
 reducĕre . . *to bring back*
 regina . . . *queen*
 remex . . . *rower*
 remunerare . *to reward*
 remus . . . *oar*
 reparare . . *to repair*
 resonare . . *to resound*
 respondĕre . *to answer*
 resuscitare . *to bring to life*
 rĕte *net*
 rex *king*
 ridĕre . . . *to laugh*
 ripa *bank*
 ros *dew*
 rosa *rose*
 ruber . . . *red*
 rubĕre . . . *to be red*

S.

sacer . . . *sacred*

sacerdos . . . *priest*
 sagax *sagacious*
 sagitta *arrow*
 saltare *to leap*
 salus *safety*
 sapiens *wise man*
 saxum *rock, stone*
 scelestus . . *wicked*
 scelus *crime*
 scopulus . . *rock*
 scribere . . *to write*
 secare *to cut*
 sedere *to sit*
 seges *crop*
 semen *seed*
 sertum *garland*
 servare *to preserve*
 servus *slave*
 siccare *to dry*
 signum *sign*
 similis *similar*
 sollicitudo . *solicitude*
 solvere . . . *to loosen*
 somnium . . *dream*
 somnus . . . *sleep*
 soror *sister*
 spectacu- }
 lum . . . } *spectacle*
 spectare . . *to behold*
 spernere . . *to despise*

spina *thorn*
 spirare . . . *to breathe*
 sponsa . . . *bride*
 stagnum . . *pond*
 stella *star*
 stimulare . . *to stimulate*
 suavis *sweet*
 suber *cork*
 sulcare . . . *to furrow*
 sulcus *furrow*
 sumere *to take*
 superare . . *to overcome*
 sylva *forest*

T.

taurus . . . *bull*
 tectum . . . *roof*
 tegere *to cover*
 tegmen . . . *covering*
 tellus *earth*
 telum *weapon*
 templum . . *temple*
 tempus . . . *time*
 tenere *to hold*
 tepere *to be warm*
 tergere . . . *to wipe*
 terra *earth*
 terrere . . . *to frighten*
 timere *to fear*
 timor *fear*

tinguere . . . *to tint*
 tondere . . . *to shear*
 trabs *beam*
 2. tranqui- }
 litas... } *tranquillity*
 tremere . . . *to tremble*
 tremulus . . *tremulous*
 triticum . . *wheat*
 tuba *trumpet*
 tuber *a kind of fruit*
 tumere . . . *to swell*
 turba *crowd*
 turpitude . *baseness*
 tutus *safe*

U.

unda *wave*
 urbs *city*
 urere *to burn*
 urgere . . . *to urge on*

V.

varius . . . *variegated*
 vastare . . . *to lay waste*
 velare . . . *to veil*
 vellus . . . *fleece*
 velox *swift*
 velum . . . *sail*
 venire . . . *to come*
 ventus . . . *wind*
 verberare . *to beat*

verbum . . . *word*
 vertere . . . *to turn*
 vestigium . *trace*
 vestire . . . *to clothe*
 vestis . . . *garment*
 vexare . . . *to harass*
 via *way*
 viator . . . *traveller*
 vibrare . . . *to brandish*
 victor . . . *conqueror*
 videre . . . *to see*
 vigil *watchman*
 vincere . . . *to bind*
 vindex . . . *avenger*
 vindicare . *to punish*
 vinum *wine*
 violare . . . *to violate*
 violentia . . *violence*
 virere . . . *to be green*
 virga *twig*
 virtus . . . *virtue*
 vita *life*
 vitare . . . *to avoid*
 vitium . . . *vice*
 vocare . . . *to call*
 volare . . . *to fly*
 volvere . . . *to roll*
 vomer . . . *ploughshare*
 vox *voice, word*
 vulnerare . *to wound*
 vulnus . . . *wound*

APPENDIX

TO THE VOCABULARY.

I.

Nouns which have no Singular Forms.

arma	<i>arms</i>	liberi	<i>children</i>
bona	<i>goods</i>	majores	<i>ancestors</i>
castra	<i>camp</i>	minores	<i>descendants</i>
divitiæ	<i>riches</i>	minæ	<i>threats</i>
hiberna	<i>winter-</i>	mœnia	<i>walls</i>
	<i>quarters</i>	reliquiæ . . .	<i>relics</i>
insidiæ	<i>snares</i>	tenebræ	<i>darkness</i>

. The above are those only of the most frequent occurrence.

II.

Verbs of which the forms in the Perfect Tense, and the Passive Past Participles differ from the Infinitive forms in the syllables preceding the Infinitive ending.

PERF.	PASS. PART.	INFIN.
carpsit	carptus	carpĕre <i>gather</i>
cecidit		cadĕre <i>fall</i>
cecidit	cæsus	cædĕre <i>kill</i>
cecinit		canĕre <i>sing</i>
cepit	captus	capĕre <i>take</i>
dedit	datus	dare <i>give</i>

PERF.	PASS. PART.	INFIN.
didicit	.....	discĕre <i>learn</i>
dixit	..... dictus	..... dicĕre. <i>say</i>
duxit	..... ductus'	..... ducĕre <i>lead</i>
egit	..... actus	..... agĕre <i>drive</i>
ēmit	..... emptus	..... emĕre. <i>buy</i>
fecit	..... factus	..... facĕre <i>do, make</i>
fefellit	..... falsus	..... fallĕre <i>deceive</i>
frēgit	..... fractus	..... frangere. <i>break</i>
fudit	..... fusus	..... fundere <i>pour</i>
gessit	..... gestus	..... gerĕre <i>carry</i>
jĕcit	..... jactus	..... jacĕre. <i>throw</i>
jussit	..... jussus	..... jubĕre <i>order</i>
junixit	..... junctus	..... jungĕre <i>join</i>
liquit	.....	..... linquĕre <i>leave</i>
misit	..... missus	..... mittĕre <i>send</i>
pepercit	.....	..... parcĕre ... <i>spare</i>
posuit	..... positus	..... ponĕre <i>place</i>
quæsit	..... quæsītus	..... quærĕre <i>seek</i>
rupit	..... ruptus	..... rumpĕre <i>burst</i>
scripsit	..... scriptus	..... scribĕre <i>write</i>
tetigit	..... tactus	..... tangĕre <i>touch</i>
traxit	..... tractus	..... trahĕre <i>draw</i>
vĕnit	.....	..... venĭre <i>come</i>
vexit	..... vectus	..... vehere <i>carry</i>
vicit	..... victus	..... vincere <i>conquer</i>
vixit	.....	..... vivere. <i>live</i>

. It will be observed that the above list contains only some of the Verbs of this class, being such as are of more frequent occurrence than others.

III.

INDECLINABLE WORDS.

1

NUMERALS.

4. quatuor	7. septem	10. decem
5. quinque	8. octo	11. undecim
6. sex	9. novem	12. duodecim

. It will be observed that the Latin words for "seven," "nine," and "ten," end in "em," and are consequently to be remembered, so as not to be mistaken for Accusative Nouns of the Third Declension.

It will also be remembered, that the three first Numerals are declinable, their forms being given in Arts. 145—151.

13. tredecim	17. septendecim
14. quatuordecim	18. duodeviginti
15. quindecim	19. undeviginti
16. sedecim	20. viginti

. The Latin for "twenty" being viginti, the words for "eighteen" and "nineteen" are compounded words, the former being made up of the words duo de viginti, that is "two from twenty," and the Latin of the words unus de viginti, that is "one from twenty."

21. unus et viginti *or* viginti unus

&c.

&c.

30. triginta	70. septuaginta
40. quadraginta	80. octoginta
50. quinquaginta	90. nonaginta
60. sexaginta	100. centum

2.

ADVERBS AND CONJUNCTIONS.

ac	<i>and</i>	interea	<i>meanwhile</i>
ast	} <i>but</i>	ita	<i>thus</i>
at		itaque	<i>therefore</i>
atque	<i>and</i>	jam	<i>now</i>
aut	<i>or</i>	mox	<i>presently</i>
cur	<i>why</i>	non	<i>not</i>
dum	<i>while</i>	nunc	<i>now</i>
et	<i>and</i>	postea	<i>afterwards</i>
etiam	<i>even, also</i>	postquam . . .	<i>after</i>
haud	<i>not</i>	præterea . . .	<i>moreover</i>
hic	<i>here</i>	que	<i>and</i>
hinc	<i>hence</i>	quia	<i>because</i>
huc	<i>hither</i>	quoque	<i>also</i>
ibi	} <i>there</i>	sed	<i>but</i>
illic		sic	<i>so</i>
igitur	<i>therefore</i>	tunc	<i>then</i>
inde	<i>thence</i>	vel	<i>or</i>
interdum . . .	<i>sometimes</i>	verum	<i>but</i>

. The word *igitur* as ending in “tur,” must be remembered not to be mistaken for a Passive Verb.

The Conjunctions *que* and *ve* are always put after the words they join; thus, the words “a man and a woman” would, in Latin, be expressed as follows: *homo mulierque*, and a “man or a woman” as follows: *homo mulierve*.

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